The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898. NO. 44

STONE CARRIES THE STATE

Jenks Defeated by 100,000 Majority.

DEMOCRATS ELECT COUNTY TICKET

An Old-Time Majority Rolled Up and the County Back in the Fold.

HALL ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY A BIG MAJORITY.

Big Democratic Gains All Over the State.—A Hard Fight but the Quay Force too Many for State Democrats.—Swallow Polls a Light Vote and Not In it.—County Majorities from 500 to 1000.—A Close Contest for Senator.—Results In Other States.

The result of the election on Tuesday was a great victory for the Republicans, and they elected their entire State ticket from Governor down by a plurality of 100,000 over the Democratic ticket. The county Democrats elected the entire ticket by majorities of from 500 to 1000, and there were gains in many districts, bringing the county back into the fold after being carried by both McKinley and Hastings during the past four years. The Congressional district turns down and defeats Arnold who was running for his third term and J. K. P. Hall will have fully 4,000 majority over him. The district is Democratic and will now be ably represented in our national affairs. For State Senator the contest was a very close one between Heinle and Osborne. Centre rolled up a handsome majority for her sturdy Democratic son, but both Clinton and Clearfield returned majorities for Osborne, and it was not determined until late Wednesday which of the candidates landed the plum. The Republican majority in the state was greatly reduced from that of two years ago when McKinley carried it by nearly 300,000. Swallow's vote was a very light one, and will be far from what he received a year ago. He received about the normal Prohibition vote.

The fight for Senator was won by Heinle. His plurality in the district will be over 400.

VOTE IN THE COUNTY.

The total vote in the county as returns give them is as follows:

GOVERNOR.		
Stone, R.,	3484.	
Jenks, D.,	4223	
Swallow, P.,	614	
Jenks' plurality,		— 739
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
Gobin, R.,	3644	
Sowden, D.,	4227	
Sowden'smajority,		— 583
SUPERIOR COURT.		
W. W. Porter, R.,	3643	
W. D. Porter, R.,	3398	
Trickett, D.,	4547	
Bower, D.,	4489	
Bower's majority,		—1091
CONGRESS.		
Arnold, R.,	3501	
Hall, D.,	4429	
Hall smajority,		— 928
SENATE.		
Osburn, R.,	3540	
Heinle, D.,	4383	
Heinle's majority,		— 843
LEGISLATURE.		
Daley, R.,	3597	
Townsend, R.,	3523	
Foster, D.	4387	
Wetzell, D.,	4328	
Foster's majority over Townsend,		— 864
Wetzesl's majority over Townsend,		— 805
PROTHONOTARY.		
Williams, R.,	3678	
Gardner, D.,	4337	
Gardner's majority,		— 657

For District Attorney, N. B. Spangler, Dem., had 4461. County Surveyor, H. B. Herring, Dem., 4382. Republicans had no candidates.

CONGRESS MAY BE DEMOCRATIC.

The returns indicate that the Democrats have made enough of gains in congressmen to make the lower house Democratic.

QUAY MAY BE LICKED.

It is not certain that enough of Quay boodle assemblymen have been chosen to re-elect the boss to the U. S. Senate. The anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats may be strong enough to defeat Quay.

This would be gaining what honest men fought for in Pennsylvania.

HEINLE ELECTED.

Wm. C. Heinle has been elected senator by about 400 majority. This redeems the district from Quayism.

GREAT GAINS.

In last Tuesday's elections the Democrats made large gains in every state.

Republicans Carry New York.

The entire Republican state ticket was elected in New York. Roosevelt was elected over Van Wyck for governor by about 20,000 majority, a great falling off in the Republican vote. The city gave Van Wyck about 80,000 majority but the other part of the state gave Roosevelt 100,000 majority. The Democrats gained three Congressmen. The Legislature is Republican.

IN THE STATE.

The complete vote, with the exception of Armstrong, Erie, Washington, and Wayne counties, gives

Stone 455,782.
Jenks 333,783.
Swallow 124,438.

This makes Stone a minority governor, the combined vote of Jenks and Swallow being larger than Stone's.

The Democrats gained six congressmen in this state, now have 9 to 3 before.

The official vote defeats Focht in Union county, by 168, a kick of over 1000. Union's speak is that she does not want a boodle speaker.

The Democrats gained 6 state senators, having 12 to 6 before.

Quay's own county of Beaver elected two Democratic assemblymen.

The Philadelphia Press says the indications are that an anti-Quay legislature has been chosen. Then Honest Government has gained a victory.

Look at the result in this state from any standpoint and it shows the people are done with Quayism.

IN OTHER STATES.

Good News from Outside Pennsylvania Lines.

Connecticut elects the entire Republican ticket by about 15,000 plurality.

The Republicans carried Minnesota by substantial majorities.

The entire state Democratic ticket was elected in Florida by big majorities.

In Illinois the Republicans elected their state ticket, but the Democrats made many gains, and have secured several congressmen.

With greatly reduced majorities the Republicans carried Iowa.

Virginia voted only for congressman in eight districts. A solid Democratic delegation will be returned, a gain of one.

The Democrats carried Indiana by about 10,000. The legislature is Democratic.

The Democrats swept South Carolina with scarce any opposition.

Georgia sends a solid Democratic delegation to congress.

Louisiana voted only for congressmen. All Democrats will be returned.

In New Hampshire the Republicans elected their governor by about 10,000.

The Democrats swept Alabama from end to end, electing all Democratic congressmen.

Five Democratic congressmen out of six were elected in Arkansas.

The Ohio Republicans elected their state ticket with about 60,000 plurality. The congressional delegation will stand 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Maryland voted only for congressmen and the Democrats gained two.

The Kentucky Democrats elected eight congressmen and the Republicans one, with two doubtful.

The Democrats carried Montana.

In Michigan Gov. Pingree was re-elected by the Republicans by over 40,000. They made no other gains in the state.

Rhode Island elected congressmen only. The Republicans will return the two with greatly reduced majorities.

California voted for all state officers and seven congressmen, and returns indicate the election of a Republican governor and five of the congressmen.

From far off Texas comes the most encouraging election returns. The Democrats carried the state by over 200,000 majority.

Delaware was carried by the Republicans by about 1000 plurality.

The Democrats gained six congressmen in Illinois, and in nearly all districts show a heavy gain over the Republicans.

In Adjoining Counties.

Snyder county was carried by the Republicans by 800 to 1000. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

Clearfield returned to the Democratic fold and gave a plurality for Jenks. The county elected the Republican members to the legislature and gave a small plurality against Hall and Heinle.

Jenks carried Mifflin county by less than 100. Rothrock, Dem., was elected to to the legislature by 806.

The Huntingdon Republicans elected their county ticket with greatly reduced majorities. Stone's plurality is 1497, but the county ticket fell way below.

Fell Dead in Church.

"I'm trying to live a Christian life. I'm homesick to see Jesus. I'm ready to go to-day, this hour, this minute, if necessary. Praise the Lord."

Scarcely had these words left the lips of Mrs. Jennie Walker, at a religious meeting at the Goodway Mission in Kansas City, on 6, when she fell back in her seat dead.

The hall was crowded with worshipers. After a short service people in the congregation arose one by one and began to bear testimony. Mrs. Walker rose to testify, and, as she finished, she expired of heart disease.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PEACE SETTLEMENT MANY WEEKS OFF YET.

Held Off for Political Effect, and now that the Election is over there Will be Piles of Money Paid the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Although it has taken the Peace Commission, at Paris, more than a month to get down to the single question it was formed to settle,—the disposition of the Philippines—it would be a safe wager that it will not take three weeks more to finish the business. This may seem a rash statement, in view of the apparent deadlock of the Commission, caused by the refusal of the Spanish Commissioners to agree to surrender the Philippines upon the terms offered by our Commissioners. If that dead lock were real, it would be a rash statement but it is not. There are the best of reasons for the belief that this apparent dead lock is a dummy, trotted out for effect, and that the Congressional campaign being over, and the administration no longer having a reason for delaying the negotiation of the treaty, the Commissioners will very speedily agree upon the amount of money that we are to pay Spain, and finish up the treaty. Although the treaty will say that we pay this money to Spain for the Philippines, others will regard it as paid for other purposes, inasmuch as the Philippines are ours by right of capture. This idea of the victorious nation paying indemnity to the conquered nation has only one thing to commend it—it is original—but that isn't likely to make it popular. There will be some sharp talk on this subject in Congress, this winter, and it will not all come from Democrats, either.

If Lieut. Hobson, who is still in Washington, has any of the superstition which most persons raised in the south have, he probably regards himself as having been hoodooed. He had hardly recovered from the knockdown given him by the Navy Department when it refused to allow him to continue his efforts to save the Spanish warships, sunk off Santiago, when the news reached Washington that the Maria Teresa, the Spanish cruiser raised under his direction, had foundered in a storm, while on its way to New York. There is much real regret over the loss of this fine ship, estimated to be worth $2,000,000, but there are Naval Officials—high ones—who regard the loss with complacency, because the vessel would have been a constant reminder of Lieut. Hobson, who has, they think, already received entirely too much glory for his work. Hobson can't talk about the way he has been treated, but some of his friends can and do most emphatically.

The fact that the members of the Fourth Ohio Regiment would get home in time to vote was made apparent by Mr. McKinley's treatment of them. The regiment, which was brought all the way from Porto Rico, by special order of the President to get their votes in, was stopped in Washington for the purpose of being given a reception in the White House. The regiment was first reviewed from the White House portico, and was then received in the East room by Mr. McKinley, who shook hands and exchanged a word or two with every member. It is the first time that any President ever accorded such an honor to a body of soldiers as large as a regiment, but then, you know, Mr. McKinley regarded their votes as being necessary in Ohio, and hoped that he might catch the Democratic members—the Col. is a Democrat—by paying them unusual attentions.

Belva Lockwood, once a Presidential candidate, and for years a sort of a lawyer and claim agent, has been telling some other women exactly what brought on the war. She said it was all the wicked newspapers, and attempted to prove the assertion. The following extract is a fair sample of her speech: "There was no need of the late war, and but for the press, it would never have blackened the pages of our history. There was nothing but what could have been settled by peaceful measures, by the President and his Cabinet. Yet there were legislators who burned for glory and longed for fight, and these, egged on by the press, which printed all their wild utterances, brought about a declaration of war. Then we forgot our civilization, and from reading the papers, we thought it would be glorious to butcher our fellow men and great to whip Spain. The papers continually piled the terrible fuel on the flame, until five year old children were impregnated with a desire to kill, and ran about the streets stoning everything which bore any relation to Spain." There was more of the same sort, but this was enough to show how fortunate this country is in not having a Belva Lockwood for President.

Of course the Army officers know better than to talk for publication about such things, but among themselves some do not hesitate to say that Gen. Lowton's testimony before a member of Mr. McKinley's alleged investigating Commission, which was extremely laudatory of the War Department's management of the Santiago Campaign, might have been very different had General Lawton not expected to be named to supercede Gen. Graham, who was without warning deprived of his command as Commander of the 2nd Corps, station at Camp Meade, Pa.

Against Chief Aguinaldo.

It is reported at Manila that the priests are instigating a faction to support Artachio, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo. The increasing dissensions among the insurgents are diminishing the probability of the latter opposing the Americans.

Advices from Manila to San Francisco under date of September 26 say: Direct evidence connecting General Weyler of Cuban fame, with the wholesale looting of the Philippine treasury has been unearthed in Bilibid prison. Maximiano Rosales and Julian Reyes, sent to prison as scapegoats for official thefts, have been liberated by order of Major General Otis. A third prisoner died in Bilibid eight days before the American army entered the city.

When Captain Moffett, Superintendent of the Prisons, began the investigations of the cases of the prisoners confined in Bilibid, Rosales and Reyes declared that they were unjustly suffering for the crimes of others and begged that their cases be reopened. They averred that Weyler and his associates had looted the treasury of $1,300,000 in Mexican silver and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail. An investigation of the treasury books seemed to bear out their statements.

Big Wheat Harvest.

The soil of Pennsylvania will produce more wheat to the acre than any State in the Union, save Washington. This has been proven by figures just completed by the Department of Agriculture. Dr. J. Bullivant, of Spokane, Assistant Dairy Commissioner of the State of Washington, says, in his official report:

"The showing made by Pennsylvania this year in the production of wheat per acre has been a surprise to wheat growers. The Keystone State has always been very good in wheat, but the men who deal in figures went over them many times this Fall before they proved beyond doubt that Pennsylvania was the second State in the Union in the production of wheat to the acre.

"The State of Washington leads the country in production to the acre. Our figures are 23½ bushels per acre, while Pennsylvania comes along with 19 bushels to the acre. The production of the other States per acre to crop are as follows: Oregon, 17; Ohio, 16.9; Michigan, 15.6; Kansas, 15.5; Nebraska, 14.5; Minnesota, 13; Indiana, 13; North Dakota, 10.3; California, 10; South Dakota, 8."

Mr. John Wanamaker.

The Reporter endorses these remarks of the Harrisburg Patriot:

"No one man in Pennsylvania has done such magnificent work for the cause of good government during the past four months as Mr. John Wanamaker.

"Earnest, resourceful, practical, eloquent, untiring, he has left undone nothing that seemed to him fit and proper to do. In the face of threats, falsehood, slander, vituperation; daring all that is furious and venomous in the arsenal of a vindictive and conscienceless boss; neglecting enormous business interests, setting aside grave personal duties Mr. Wanamaker by night and by day has sent words of warning and admonition to every town and hamlet in the state.

"The great work Mr. Wanamaker set for himself was well and wisely done and he has thereby earned the lasting gratitude of every patriotic citizen of this state."

Will Announce their Plans.

The War Department will soon announce the details of its plan for transporting Christmas prekages to soldiers outside of the state free of charge. As it takes six weeks to reach the Philippines, relatives and friends of the boys at Manila who contemplate sending them something should begin to make their selections, choosing nothing, of course of a perishable nature.

In Hard Luck.

An Arkansas editor, who read that a young lady in New York kneads bread with her gloves on, says: "We need bread with our pants on; we need bread with our boots on, and if our subscribers in arrears don't pay up soon, we shall need bread without anything on."

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Life, that ever seemeth sweet—
Spreading fields of clover,
Green earth smiling at your feet—
Blue sky bending over!
And well-a-day!
For life is May!
And sorrow cannot live alway!

Life, that ever seemeth sweet—
Hope for every morrow;
Hearts that still in music beat—
Kiss your hand to Sorrow!
And well-a-day!
For life is May!
And sorrow cannot live alway!

Eggs and butter have riz.

Roads are fine everywhere.

Cornhusking is about finished.

Tuesday was an unusually fine election day.

Many of the wheat fields present a fine appearance.

A rise in wheat on an expected foreign demand, is in prospect.

David C. Walter, Bellefonte, was allowed a pension, $2 per month.

Sunday evening last, about 5, we had our first snow squall this fall.

Some quite handsome homes have been erected on the pike north of Coburn.

The long winter evenings are on; subscribe for the Reporter for your evening reading.

Rev. Muma having accepted a call from another charge is about to remove from Rebersburg.

Charles Arney's rabbit score, so far, this season, is 40; how large it will wind up with is hard to say.

Rev. Rhoads, of the United Evangelical church, will begin a protracted meeting next Sabbath evening.

Chambers' [Sunday anti-Heinle circulars didn't make a cent's worth of converts, but the Sabbath was broken.

At Middleburg, Centreville and Mifflinburg, on Monday, the school children turned out to greet Mr. Wanamaker.

Democratic campaign in this county closed with a big rally at Millheim on Thursday evening and at Snowshoe on Saturday evening.

Our borough schools seem to be progressing satisfactorily, as we learn of no complaints, teachers endeavoring to do their duty.

We learn that dogs killed some of H. O. Stover's sheep, at Potters Mills, a few days ago, but that the dogs have not yet been killed.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Nov. 13: Centre Hall 2 p. m.; Spring Mills 7 p. m.; Tusseyville, 10 a. m., communion.

Sweet potatoes yielded a large crop this year and are cheaper than the ordinary potatoes which causes these to be lower in price.

Well, could you have wished a finer fall? Even the sharp frosts, mornings of last week, seemed welcome as the brightness of the days and nights.

Lingering Coughs: Lingering coughs that "hang on" and may end in Consumption, are broken up by "77," Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip: 25c, all druggists.

While William Ewing, of Adamsburg, was showing Levi Luck the rabbits he had shot in his day's hunt his gun was accidentally discharged and the charge lodged in Luck's abdoman, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Henry Beck, years ago merchant at Madisonburg, but of late years a resident of Bellefonte, will make his future home at Kensington, near Pittsburg, having two sons living there in the employ of the Westinghouse company.

The butchering season has opened, as is evidenced by Anthony Garver and Cal Horner last week slaughtering a hog which was shot twice and stuck three times, before it was ready for the sausage bench. Soon the early morning squeal of the porker will be as familiar as the crowing of the rooster.

Dr. Wright, President of Oberlin College, was recently petitioned by a student who wanted to shorten his college course. The President's answer was: "It depends on what you want to make of yourself. God takes a hundred years to make an oak; six months to make a squash."

The Jenks rally for Honest Government, at Millheim, on last Thursday afternoon and evening, was a rouser and up to the old-time spirit of Democracy of that section of the valley. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Hon. D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield, Sec'y Johnston, Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, and J. C. Meyer, esq. At the evening meeting the large hall was crowded to its utmost and many could not gain admittance. The principal speaker was Mr. Fow, followed by Judge Krebs, representative Foster, and D. F. Fortney, esq. The meetings were presided over by Fred. Kurtz. The Spring Mills and Millheim bands discoursed excellent music.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Trailing Skirts Not Popular—The Variety in Handkerchiefs—Empress Eugenie's Talisman—Etc., Etc.

TRAILING SKIRTS NOT POPULAR.

Trailing skirts for the street are going out of favor, which is the proper thing, considering the coming of the wet and disagreeable weather that this season brings. No sensible woman can wear one of these long skirts without feeling that she is carrying home to her household the seeds of disease and death with the mud of the streets.

THE VARIETY IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The immense variety of handkerchiefs shown can hardly accommodate the needs of all. In the hand-embroidered and real lace trimmed ones are some beautiful designs. The centres are of sheer lawn, with a rich lace border and insertion. The embroidery runs over the lace in random designs, producing exquisite effects. In lawn handkerchiefs some are seen with a quarter-inch hem. Those that are fancy are a combination of lace and embroidery, the embroidery being finely worked in the corner. Linen handkerchiefs are shown with embroidery, scalloped edges, lace trimmed and hemstitched.

EMPRESS EUGENIE'S TALISMAN.

The story of the talisman which the Empress Eugenie prized so highly is well known. The brooch, representing a four-leaved clover, was studded with diamonds and emeralds, and the empress had won it at a raffle got up by Napoleon at an evening party during the time between their betrothal and marriage. The empress wore the brooch every day, no matter what other jewelry she was wearing, regarding it as the symbol of her happiness, until the death of her husband. During years of mourning she discarded the trinket, only to wear it again when her son left for the Zulu war. On hearing the intelligence of her boy's terrible death she flung it from her in the first paroxysm of her grief, hurling it across the room, where it lay for several hours.

"Pick it up," she said, addressing her bosom friend, the Duchess of Mouchy, who had come to condole with the broken-hearted mother, and then she added: ""I have long regarded it as a talisman of happiness. It is my dearest relic and I do not wish it to be lost. Wear it, sweet friend, in remembrance of us, and may it be to thee a talisman of happiness and a pledge of my lasting friendship."—Chicago Record.

WOMEN MAIL CARRIERS.

There are two women mail carriers in Southern Berkshire who are doing satisfactory work and appear to enjoy the business. Miss Louise Marcome drives the stage between Curtisville and Stockbridge, making two trips a day, a distance of some four miles. As there is no railroad station at Curtisville she does quite an express business, and has a number of passengers. Miss Marcome is about twenty-five years old and has been driving some four years. She is noted for her promptness in making the trips and her close attention to business. The other woman stage driver has been on the road for about six months. She is Miss Olive Oakes of Egremont, who carries the mail from North Egremont to Great Barrington. She is twenty-one and was learning the dressmaking business when her father, who has the contract for the stage line, was taken sick and Miss Oakes took his place temporarily. He grew worse and died about two months ago. She has continued to drive the stage. This is a hard trip for a woman, the distance being some six miles and she makes two trips a day, and, as she lives midway between the two post-offices, this gives her considerable extra travel. These women do not use the regulation stage that is seen in pictures, but light wagons. Their principal cargo is the mail and light express packages. The passengers do not number over one or two on a trip except on special occasions.—Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

THE ADVANCED WOMAN.

Though in Italy the so-called "emancipation" of women is by no means so far advanced as in England or the United States, there are few countries in Europe where the political influence of women is greater than in Italy. The influence, though great, is not, however, always apparent, for it is chiefly exercised indirectly and privately by the women of the upper classes. Instead of forming themselves into associations and leagues and international unions, and organizing public meetings, and competing with public orators, the Italian women interested in politics work quietly, and certainly not less efficaciously than there more "emancipated" sisters.

As a rule Italian women work by means of the old French expedient, the salon. In Rome alone there are no fewer than a dozen salons devoted almost entirely to the discussion of political topics. Each salon has its own special political "color," which is generally that of the husband or father or friends of the mistress of the house; but while the thread and web of the politics carried on in a salon is spun and woven by the men who frequent it, the personal influence of the mistress of the house acts on each of her guests, modifying views, and softening, or it may be accentuating the roughness of ambition. As long as they remain in their salon Italian political women are in every way admirable.—San Francisco Chronicle.

TOILET OF BLACK TAFFETA.

A toilet of black taffeta is a serviceable and seasonable one. Tom Thumb fringe, another revived fashion, trims the three circular flounces that encircle the skirt, widening up at the sides and back. Like nearly all of the modish gowns the body is cut out over an empiecement. From a very wide and low decollette falls a flat white silk bertha edged with Tom Thumb fringe. The bertha collar and the empiecement that lies under the decollette are of white taffeta, boldly embroidered in black Louis XVI. ribbon design. The corsage front is draped across, the fulness being pinched at intervals under oval white buttons. As to adjustment, it is somewhat puzzling. The empiecement fastens on the shoulder. The close-fitting lining is hooked down the middle of the front. The bodice is cut off at the waist but is worn without a girdle outside of the skirt. Two little embroidered points flaring directly under the ears finish the top of the straight collar.

Just one more gown, too pretty to be overlooked. It is in blue violet mousseline de soie, entirely made in little bias tucks, mounted on a flat foundation of rainbow taffeta. A heart-shaped piece of made lace is posed at the top of the skirt, spreading over the hips. Another smaller piece of the same shape is flattened at the top of the bodice, which is bloused simply, and trimmed down one side with three jeweled cabbage bows of blue violet liberty satin. The blouse fastens under the arm. It ends at the waist under a sloping belt of wrinkled liberty satin. The sleeves are of bias-tucked mousseline de soie on a tight lining of taffeta.

WILHELMINA'S BELT.

The "Dutch snake" may possibly become the fashion of the hour and supersede the golden hearts, enamel shamrocks, lucky beans and other devices which at present dangle from the bangle, the neck and the watch charm. During her recent stay in Paris, the young queen of Holland is declared to have worn a long golden chain of medium thickness, which would perhaps have escaped attention but for the exquisite ornament with which it was adorned. This consisted of a glittering snake some eight inches in length, which was coiled round the chain. The head was formed of one magnificent diamond of extraordinary brilliancy, while the flexible body consisted of a mass of brilliants, rubies and other precious stones, so thickly incrusted that not a trace of the gold setting was visible, the various colors of the jewels forming in realistic imitation of the scales.

It is said that, often as Queen Wilhelmina varies her toilet during the course of the day she is never seen without this chain, and innumerable are the explanations, and even romances, which have been invented to account for a fact which may easily be ascribed to the beauty and value of the ornament itself. Costly copies are beginning to appear in some of the shops of the Rue de la Paix, and promise to be very popular.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FAD AND FASHION.

The most fashionable gloves for the street are of dogskin with one button.

Double-faced cloths are becoming popular for capes, bicycle skirts and other garments for general use.

There is still a tendency to combine peculiar colors, although one does not observe the lack of harmony that has prevailed so long.

The pompadour hair will be almost a necessity for the winter hats to be worn quite off the face and fully displaying the features.

Fancy velvet, crepe and satin are the materials most in demand for the separate waists, some of the most beautiful models being made of clan plaid velvet.

New traveling wraps for lengthy journeys are military cloaks, quite as long as an ulster, to be worn with or without a cape. The fronts are semi-loose, and the backs fitted and sometimes belted.

It is a matter of some little wonder to note the unusual array already in the shops of fur capes, fichus, sailor-shaped collars, boas, and Vandyked collarettes of all sorts, sizes and qualities.

Rough Rider hats of soft felt, in every shade of color, are trimmed with a scarf of fancy silk laid in close, flat folds around the crown, with two quill feathers on the left side.

Trimming for hats has a central point either at the side or in front. A street hat has a rosette directly in front, with feathers passing from it on either side to the back of the hat, or the mass of trimming is at the side with the feathers.

Destinies of the Kaiser's Sons.

Emperor William has decided that the Crown Prince is to enter the infantry, Prince Eitel Fritz, being handsome and dashing, is to join the cavalry. The Emperer's third son is to enter the navy. The other sons, too, have their destinies settled for them.

By the death of the widow of the last Prince, the name of the Venetian family Giovanelli that had existed since 1230, has become extinct.

DREAD TO SAVE FROM DROWNING.

A Widespread Superstition That Prevents Rescues That Could Be Made.

A strong antipathy once prevailed to rescue a drowning man, the idea being that the person saved would, sooner or later, do some sort of injury to the man who preserved his life. Sir Walter Scott, in "The Pirate," tells how Bryce, the peddler, refused to help Mordaunt to save the shipwrecked sailor from drowning, and even remonstrated with him on the rashness of such a deed.

"Are you mad," said the peddler, "you that have lived sae lang in Zetland, to risk the saving of a drowning man? Wot ye not, if ye bring him to life again, he will be sure to do you some injury?"

This prejudice, which was deeply rooted among the sea-going community in many parts of the country, existed not very long ago in Cornwall. It is found too, among French sailors and the boatmen of the Danube, and is widely credited in Russia. Mr. Barry, in his "Ivan at Home," gives a striking instance of the repugnance of the Russians to saving life from drowning. One day a drunken man walked into the water and disappeared. A number of spectators stood by and gazed on the scene with the utmost indifference, but no one tried to rescue him. A court of inquiry was held, but as, on the examination, no cross was found on his neck, a verdict was quickly agreed upon by the villagers, who declared that the man was "drowned because he had no cross upon his neck."

The Bohemian fisherman shrinks from snatching a drowning man from the waters fearing that the water demon would take away his luck at fishing and drown him at the first opportunity. This is a lingering survival of the ancient significance of this superstition, the explanation being that the water spirit is naturally angry at being despoiled of his victim and henceforth bears a special grudge against the unlucky person who has dared to frustrate him. Thus, when some one is drowned in Germany, the remark is made: "The river spirit claims his yearly sacrifice," or "The nix has taken him."

Out of Europe, also, the accidental drowning of a person is attributed to a similar seizure, and the Siamese dreads the Pnuk, or water spirit, that seizes bathers and drags them under to his dwelling. The Sioux Indians have a similar fancy, and tell how men have been drowned by Unk-Tahe, the water monster. For the same reason, it appears, the Kamtchadals, far from helping a man out of the water, would drown him by force. If rescued by any chance, no one would receive him into his house or give him food.

The Chinese reluctance to save a man from drowning arises from quite a different belief—it being supposed that the spirit of a man who has met his death in this way continues to flit along the surface of the water until it has caused the drowning by death of a fellow creature. A Chinaman, therefore, who attempts to rescue another from drowning is considered to incur the hatred of the uneasy spirit, which is desirous even at the expense of a man's life, to escape from its wanderings.

Havana Street Cars.

The people in Cuba are in many respects a hundred years behind the times. In Havana the street cars are still operated by horse power, although the traffic is sufficient to earn for an electric road a sum which would make glad the heart of the American lover of municipal franchises. Three scrawny little beasts of the equine species, perfectly gray in color, drag wearily the heavy loaded cars along the ill-paved streets. A lusty driver spares not the whip, and it is a common sight for one or two of the animals to fall on the track from sheer weakness. Travel is delayed until the driver gets out and takes off the harness so the poor horse can get up, which he does not do until after the whip has been used in a heartless manner. Some of the stock in use on the street railway lines is in such a sorry condition that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would have it taken off the work at once. This applies with even more force to the horses one sees drawing the cabs. The street railway people are bad enough, but their horses generally show only lack of staying power, while the cabman's horse is frequently so raw from hard usage that a sight of him is disgusting and even horrible. Any people of refinement would not allow such horses on the streets or permit them to be used for any work whatever. A little of the stock in Havana is of the very best class, but possibly owing to the blockade and the high prices of corn, the fine horses and the well-groomed pony are the exception. After duties are made more favorable to the American importer the bringing in of good horses will no doubt prove a paying business.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Bananas for Typhoid Patients.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, a foreign specialist maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well-defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and this being the case, solid foods, or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances, are to be avoided as dangerous. But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing, as it does, some ninety-five per cent. nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots; nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.

RECITED THE LORD'S PRAYER.

One Who Heard Booth Give it Recalls the Thrilling Experience.

"I think the most thrilling experience I ever passed through was in New York city one time," said James O'Neill to a Lewiston Journal writer, "when quite by accident a number of foreign diplomats from Washington, a few American statesmen, some prominent New Yorkers and one or two of us professionals were gathered together in a smoking room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, when somebody asked Booth, who by the merest chance happened to be there, if he would not repeat the Lord's prayer for the assemblage. I was sitting not far from the tragedian when he fixed his eyes upon the man who made the request. I think that it was Lord Sackville West, at that time British minister to the United States, and I shall never forget the peculiarly searching expression that Booth shot out of his dark eyes. They seemed to penetrate the very soul of the man at whom they were directed, and then, as if satisfied, resumed their wonted vacuous density.

"We were all breathless with anxiety, at least I was, for seldom would he recite off the stage, but at length he arose, walked to a little cleared space at one end of the room and began a recital that even after all these years makes me thrill through and through. He said: 'Our Father,' and never before had those two words been clothed with the majesty and reverence with which his look and tone enveloped them. And then he carried us into celestial regions, our spirits seeming to leave our bodies and to follow his behest; he lowered us into depths too dark for Dante's genius to conceive or Dore's pen to portray; the power exerted over us was simply unnatural. His musically resonant tones sounded slowly through the room, and as he swayed his lithe body we unconsciously followed his motion. It was something horrible, beautiful, terrible, fascinating—I cannot find words in the language to express it. There are none.

"I would not go through the scene again for a thousand worlds, and yet if I had the opportunity I would brave any danger to hear it once more. Do you understand? Those few score words as delivered by Edwin Booth were the most powerful argument for Christianity I ever heard, and could every being on the face of the globe have heard them there would no longer be atheism. Booth strode out of the room when he had finished and a simultaneous sigh of relief arose, while without a word we stole away singly and on tiptoe, and I do not believe that any of us think of that thrilling evening without a shudder. He was a great man, a great man."

The Japanese Pagodas.

The pagodas before the temples in Japan seem to be the only class of buildings that seem to be able to resist the action of the earthquakes occurring in that country. Many of these structures are centuries old, and are as firm and substantial as when first built. Though very high, the construction is such that their equilibrium is not disturbed, and they withstand shocks that are sufficient to utterly demolish neighboring structures. The reason for this stability is to be found in the peculiar manner in which they have been constructed. The pagoda, which consists of a framework of heavy timbers, rising from a wide base, has suspended from its apex a long, heavy beam, two feet or more in thickness. At the lower end are bolted on each of the four sides, four heavy timbers, and in the case of very high pagodas even more. The affair acts as a huge pendulum, reaching as it does to within six inches of the ground and at the occurrence of the earthquake it swings in unison with the motion of the earth, always keeping the center of gravity at the base of the pagoda. In this way the equilibrium is never disturbed and this simple mechanical arrangement has served to keep intact, through many hundreds of years, many of these high structures, which at first glance would appear to be particularly susceptible to destruction by earthquake.

He Noticed the Likeness.

A Parisian swell recently had a crayon picture of himself made, which he afterward pretended to find fault with.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," said he, "and I will not take it."

The artist protested, but to no avail.

After the dandy had left the painter added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass' ears, and exhibited it in the window, thus altered, to the gaze of the curious public.

It hadn't been long exposed when the dandy entered the artist's studio in a towering rage. Finding that threats amounted to nothing, he at last offered to buy it, even at a considerable advance upon the original price.

"It wasn't strange you didn't recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the painter, "but I knew you'd notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

When to Use Phosphate—Turnips Growing After Frost—Wasted Corn in Harvesting—Winter Protection for Strawberries—The Modern Fowl—Etc., Etc.

WHEN TO USE PHOSPHATES.

All mineral manures need to be used in damp weather, or when rains may reasonably be expected in a short time after they are applied. When a long, dry time follows, phosphate especially is apt to injure the seed with which it comes in contact, and if there is only very little moisture the phosphate will make the soil still dryer. Worse than this, the phosphate is liable to revert into insoluble conditions, so that if moisture comes later but very little can be made use of by the plants.

TURNIPS GROWING AFTER FROST.

The turnip crop is so hardy that light frosts not only do not kill the leaves, but by destroying weeds that have heretofore interfered with their growth, they seem often to make turnips grow faster. We have seen the roots double in size after an early frost followed by warm, moist weather. There is also an improvement in the quality of turnips after freezing weather, and we think it is usually a mistake to harvest the crop until the surface soil in the field has once been frozen.

WASTED CORN IN HARVESTING.

It may seem one of the simplest of all farm operations to cut and put standing corn in stock. Yet in every field where five or six men are working together in cutting, a close observer will notice that some rows of stocks show the corn cut low down, with very little breaking off of ears, and even the suckers well cleaned up around the hills, while other rows of stocks will show the reverse of these conditions. It is, therefore, really skilled labor that the expert in corn cutting shows, and we believe that the expert in this case, as in every other, is entitled to larger compensation for the skill with which the work has been done.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR STRAWBERRIES.

The time has come for protecting the strawberry plants from winter's cold, and the subject offers some timely suggestion. There is no question but some good protection is almost essential to the plants, but authorities disagree about the best to be adopted. While some advocate manure others object to it, and recommend straw, leaves, litter or anything of this nature.

The chief objection to manure seems to be that weeds are apt to be sown with it on the strawberry bed. But if one's manure is as good as it ought to be weeds ought not to spread in that way. Moreover, only well-rotten manure is fit for this work, and the weed seeds will generally have died out before manure reaches this stage. The value of manure in enriching the plants is often overlooked by those who prefer other things for protection. All through the winter the strength of the manure is soaking into the soil, and by spring when the protection is removed the plants are fertilized richly and ready to spring into immediate and rapid growth.

But if one has no suitable manure at hand, the next best thing is probably forest leaves, collected in the woods and mixed with just enough straw to keep them in place. A few twigs of trees gathered with the leaves will be of value. These spread over them will help to keep them from being blown about by the wind.

Straw is good as a protection, but sawdust is not so easily handled. The rain makes the sawdust cling to the plants, so that it sometimes proves quite a nuisance. Potato vines can often be utilized for protection of strawberries, especially in connection with a few leaves. The two mixed together make a very cheap and effective covering.—A. B. Barrett in American Cultivator.

THE MODERN FOWL.

The modern fowl is vastly different from the fowl of the past, even those of our grandparents' time.

The modern fowl is larger, is better for the table, lays more eggs, is less hardy and more liable to disease than the ancient fowl.

Take a number of birds from a flock of modern fowls and force them to shift for themselves, roost in trees or outbuildings, and breed them year after year and they will deteriorate both in size and egg production, be tougher eating and more hardy and freer from disease.

This latter statement may surprise many who have read the constant warning against allowing fowls to be exposed to cold winds, draughts and rain. The modern fowl is usually well housed and fed, and this is the secret, if secret it be, of greater egg production and the frequency of disease in the flocks.

The modern fowl is like a hot-house plant. It is unnatural for the strawberry to bloom and bear fruit in the winter, but it is possible in a hot-house. Yet let the winter wind blow on the vines and they either die or bear no fruit, and so it is with the modern fowl.

Comfortable houses and good care will bring an abundance of eggs in winter, but it makes the fowls tender, and a draught of cold air for any length of time is sure to prove disastrous.

Hence the warnings to protect the modern fowl. We believe that 9% per cent. of all cases of croup are the result of neglect or poor quarters, and the modern fowl cannot thrive under these conditions.

Those who have had no experience with poultry will often buy a pair of pure bred fowls from some breeder who provides comfortable quarters for his birds, and expect them to furnish an abundance of eggs with the same care that they gave ancient specimens, and when they do not lay one egg per hen each day, they will vow never to have another fancy chicken on the place.

But for all that, the modern fowl, like the thoroughbred horse and cow, has come to stay, and for them we can thank the poultry fanciers, or if you prefer to call them so, the "poultry crank."—Home and Farm.

SAVE THE SOIL.

Farmers often talk and advise much about the different and best methods of improving the soil, yet almost entirely overlook the no less important matter of saving it, unmindful that to prevent disease is better than cure. To save the fertility of the fields is of vital importance; as every one of common sense should know, and that it requires forethought and judicious management to do so successfully although to improve the soil is an increase of fertility, but it is seldom efficacious in saving or holding it. Farmers are too prone to run their lands in exhausting crops as long as they will produce anything, and sell off the crops. This manner of farming not only robs the soil of its fertility, but leaves nothing in the soil to save it from being washed away by rains; and by selling the crops there is nothing for stock, consequently but little if any can be kept, and but little if any manure to be returned to the fields to keep up their fertility.

The first object with the farmer should be to hold his soil as much as possible against all needless exhaustion and wastes of all kinds, for this is the basis of successful farming. One of the best, if not the best, methods of saving the soil is that of turning under soiling crops. When crops are turned under to save the soil rather than as feed for a growing crop, it should be fully ripe, having more durability. Rye is best for poor land. The crop may be pastured with hogs until the grain is mostly consumed, then the mass of straw turned under, which will keep the soil from washing and as the mass decays impart fertility to the soil, and at the same time improve it. A crop of clover turned under not only saves but supplies the soil with an abundance of nitrogen through the tops and roots. Much benefit is also derived from the shade afforded by this crop.

When crops are turned under to be followed by another they should be plowed in, if possible while in flower or at their appearance, for it is at this period that they contain the largest quantity of easily soluble substances and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter, which becomes immediately the food of the succeeding crop, and the more woody fibre will hold the soil and form a basis for other methods of sowing and improving the land.

But many, very many, farmers seem not to prospectively realize the profit to be derived by burying in the earth the produce of their land to promote the future productiveness of the soil. Yet, whenever the farmer closes his eyes on the feeding value of these crops, and uses them to save and improve the soil, the result seldom or never fails to be satisfactory. And, in truth, we may safely add that but few farmers realize how much of their soil they lose by selling off their crops and to see that, reasonably, no farm can maintain its fertility where this is practiced.—J. I. Baird in Agricultural Epitomist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The secret of feeding is to avoid getting your laying hens fat.

Always keep your hens at work. An idle hen is never a good layer.

The greater the yield produced upon an acre the greater the profit per acre and bushel.

Sheep must have a dry place to lie, winter and summer.

Cultivation and close attention are the present requirements to success in farming.

There are a few aged ewes that will not pay to winter. Sell to some one who wants them, or fatten to kill.

Three thrifty young ewes, well wintered, will turn more profit than six common ones, receiving only common treatment.

Beans and peas, cooked, and thickened with bran, and fed twice a week are an excellent food for laying hens.

Grain is deficient in lime and mineral matter, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter.

Do not sell your choicest ewe lambs, because you can get twenty-five cents a piece for them. Keep the best and breed them.

In embarking in the poultry business plan for a regular income every week, instead of trying to make it all at some particular season. It is the regular laying that shows up profits in the end.

The hen, like the cow, must be given bulky food. Give her all the chopped clover, scalded, that she can eat. If she is fat, the clover, with one ounce of lean meat per day, will soon compel her to lay.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Football is played with bare feet by the natives of India.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

The Siberian Railway will cost $100,000,000.

Catarrh Cured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health Is Good.

"I was troubled for a long time with catarrh and a bad feeling in my head. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me a world of good. My sufferings from catarrh are over and my health is good." Mrs. A. A. Libby, Pownal, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

CUT UP THE WRONG HAT.

How a Scotch University Professor Was Fooled by a Student.

(From the Pittsburg News.)

A Scotch university professor, irritated to find that his students had got into the habit of placing their hats and canes on his desk, instead of in the cloakroom, announced that the next article of the kind placed there would be destroyed. Some days later the professor was called for a moment from the class room. A student slipped into his private room and emerged with the professor's hat, which he placed conspicuously on the desk, while his fellows grinned and trembled. The professor, on returning, saw the hat, thought some rashly obstinate student had been delivered into his hands, and, taking out his knife, he cut the offending article to pieces, while vainly attempting to conceal the smile of triumph that played about his countenance. He was in a very bad temper the next day.

Bees Used as Missiles in War.

There are two recorded instances in which bees have been used as missiles in war. The first occasion was at the siege of Themiscyra, when the Roman general Lucullus was warring against Mithridates. The Romans built mounds and mines, and the people of Themiscyra opened these mines by digging into them, and hurled hives of bees, as well as wild animals, through the holes onto the Roman workmen. Bees were once used in England with equal success. Chester was besieged by the Danes and Norwegians. The town was defended by the Saxons with Gaelic auxiliaries, and they repulsed the Danes, but the Norwegians, who protected themselves by means of hurdles, tried to break through the walls into the town. Then the Saxons collected all the beer and water and boiled them together. This mixture they poured upon the Norwegians, who were under the hurdles. The Norwegians, however, covered the hurdles with hides to prevent being scalded. The Saxons' next move was to get all the beehives in the town and throw them down upon the Norwegian army. The enraged bees stung the men in the hands and legs, and the swelling which resulted prevented them from moving. In the end the Danes and Norwegians retired, and left the Saxons in peace.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhœa. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Make Home Happy"—The Doorsill of the Dwelling House is the Foundation of Church and State—Let Christian Love Abide Therein.

TEXT: "The disciples went away again unto their own home."—John xx., 10.

A church within a church, a republic within a republic, a world within a world, is spelled by four letters—Home! If things go right there, they go right everywhere; if things go wrong there, they go wrong everywhere. The doorsill of the dwelling-house is the foundation of Church and State. A man never gets higher than his own garret or lower than his own cellar. Domestic life overarches and undergirdles all other life. The highest house of Congress is the domestic circle; the rocking chair in the nursery is higher than a throne. George Washington commanded the forces of the United States, but Mary Washington commanded George. Chrysostom's mother made his pen for him. If a man should start out and run seventy years in a straight line, he could not get out from under the shadow of his own mantel piece. I therefore talk to you about a matter of infinite and eternal moment when I speak of your home.

As individuals we are fragments. God makes the race into parts, and then He gradually puts us together. What I lack, you make up; what you lack, I make up; our deficits and surpluses of character being the cog wheels in the social mechanicism. One person has the patience, another has the courage, another has the placidity, another the enthusiasm; that which is lacking in one is made up by another, or is made up by all. Buffaloes in herds, grouse in broods, quails in flocks, the human race in circles. God has most beautifully arranged this. It is in this way He balances society; this conservative and that radical keeping things even. Every ship must have its mast, cut-water, taffrail, ballast. Thank God, then, for Princeton and Andover, for the opposites. I have no more right to blame a man for being different from me than a driving-wheel has a right to blame the iron shaft that holds it to the centre. John Wesley balances Calvin's Institutes. A cold thinker gives to Scotland the strong bones of theology; Dr. Guthrie clothes them with a throbbing heart and warm flesh. The difficulty is that we are not satisfied with just the work that God has given us to do. The water-wheel wants to come inside the mill and grind the grist, and the hopper wants to go out and dabble in the water. Our usefulness and the welfare of society depend upon staying in just the place that God has put us, or intended we should occupy.

For more compactness, and that we may be more useful, we are gathered in still smaller circles in the home group. And there you have the same variety again; brothers, sisters, husband and wife; all different in temperaments and tastes. It is fortunate that it should be so. If the husband be all impulse, the wife must be all prudence. If one sister be sanguine in her temperament, the other must be lymphatic. Mary and Martha are necessities. There will be no dinner for Christ if there be no Martha; there will be no audience for Jesus if there be no Mary. The home organization is most beautifully constructed. Eden has gone; the bowers are all broken down; the animals that Adam stroked with his hand that morning when they came up to get their names have since shot forth tusk and sting, and growled panther at panther; and, mid-air, iron beaks plunge, till with clotted wing and eyeless sockets the twain come whirling down from under the sun in blood and fire. Eden has gone, but there is just one little fragment left. It floated down on the River Hiddekel out of Paradise. It is the marriage institution. It does not, as at the beginning, take away from man a rib. Now it is an addition of ribs.

This institution of marriage has been defamed in our day. Socialism and polygamy, and the most damnable of all things, free-lovism, have been trying to turn this earth into a Turkish harem. While the pupits have been comparatively silent, novels—their cheapness only equalled by their nastiness—are trying to educate, have taken upon themselves to educate, this nation in regard to holy marriage, which makes or breaks for time and eternity. Oh, this is not a mere question of residence or wardrobe! It is a question charged with gigantic joy or sorrow, with heaven or hell. Alas for this new dispensation of George Sands! Alas for this mingling of the nightshade with the marriage garlands! Alas for the venom of adders spit into the tankards! Alas for the white frosts of eternal death that kill the orange-blossoms! The Gospel of Jesus Christ is to assert what is right and to assail what is wrong. Attempt has been made to take the marriage institution, which was intended for the happiness and elevation of the race, and make it a mere commercial enterprise; an exchange of houses and lands and equipage; a business partnership of two stuffed up with the stories of romance and knight-errantry, and unfaithfulness and feminine angelhood. The two after a while have roused up to find that, instead of the paradise they dreamed of, they have got nothing but a Van Amburgh's menagerie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thousand divorces in Paris in one year preceded the worst revolution that France ever saw. And I tell you what you know as well as I do, that wrong notions on the subject of Christian marriage are the cause at this day of more moral outrage before God and man than any other cause.

There are some things that I want to bring before you. I know there are those of you who have homes set up for a great many years; and, then, there are those here who have just established their home. They have only been in that home a few months or a few years. Then there are those who will, after a while, set up for themselves a home, and it is right that I should speak out upon these themes.

My first counsel to you is, have God in your new home, if it be a new home; and let him who was a guest at Bethany be in your household; let the Divine blessing drop upon your every hope and plan and expectation. Those young people who begin with God end with heaven. Have on your right hand the engagement ring of the Divine affection. If one of you be a Christian, let that one take the Bible and read a few verses in the evening-time and then kneel down and commend yourselves to Him who setteth the solitary in families. I want to tell you that the destroying angel passes by without touching or entering the door-post sprinkled with blood of the everlasting covenant. Why is it that in some families they never get along, and in others they always get along well? I have watched such cases, and have come to a conclusion. In the first instance, nothing seemed to go pleasantly, and after a while there came a devastation, domestic disaster, or estrangement. Why? They started wrong. In the other case, although there were hardships and trials and some things that had to be explained, still things went on pleasantly until the very last. Why? They started right.

My second advice to you in your home is, to exercise to the very last possibility of your nature the law of forbearance. Prayers in the household will not make up for everything. Some of the best people in the world are the hardest to get along with. There are people who stand up in prayer meetings and pray like angels, who at home are uncompromising and cranky. You may not have everything just as you want it. Sometimes it will be the duty of the husband and sometimes of the wife to yield; but both stand punctiliously on your rights, and you will have a Waterloo with no Blucher coming up at night-fall to decide the conflict.

Never be ashamed to apologize when you have done wrong in domestic affairs. Let that be a law of your household. The best thing I ever heard of my grandfather, whom I never saw, was this: That once having unrighteously rebuked one of his children, he himself having lost his patience, and, perhaps, having been misinformed of the child's doings, found out his mistake, and in the evening of the same day gathered all his family together, and said, "Now, I have one explanation to make, and one thing to say. Thomas, this morning I rebuked you very unfairly. I am very sorry for it. I rebuked you in the presence of the whole family, and now I ask your forgiveness in their presence." It must have taken some courage to do that. It was right, was it not? Never be ashamed to apologize for domestic inaccuracy.

On the other hand, the husband ought to be sympathetic with the wife's occupation. It is no easy thing to keep house. Many a woman who could have endured martyrdom as well as Margaret, the Scotch girl, has actually been worn out by house management. There are a thousand martyrs of the kitchen. It is very annoying, after the vexations of the day around the stove or the register or the table, or in the nursery or parlor, to have the husband say, "You know nothing about trouble; you ought to be in the store half an hour." Sympathy of occupation! If the husband's work cover him with the soot of the furnace, or the odors of leather or soap factories, let not the wife be easily disgusted at the begrimed hands or unsavory aroma. Your gains are one, your interests are one, your losses are one; lay hold of the work of life with both hands. Four hands to fight the battles; four eyes to watch for the danger; four shoulders on which to carry the trials. It is a very sad thing when the painter has a wife who does not like pictures. It is a very sad thing for a pianist when she has a husband who does not like music. It is a very sad thing when a wife is not suited unless her husband has what is called a "genteel business." So far as I understand a "genteel business," it is something to which a man goes at ten o'clock in the morning, and from which he comes home at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and gets a large amount of money for doing nothing. That is, I believe, a "genteel business;" and there has been many a wife who has made the mistake of not being satisfied until the husband has given up the tanning of the hides, or the turning of the banisters, or the building of the walls, and put himself in circles where he has nothing to do but smoke cigars and drink wine, and get himself into habits that upset him, going down in the maelstrom, taking his wife and children with him. There are a good many trains running from earth to destruction. They start all hours of the day, and all hours of the night. There are the freight trains; they go very slowly and very heavily; and there are the accommodation trains going on toward destruction, and they stop very often and let a man get out when he wants to. But genteel idleness is an express train; Satan is the stoker, and death is the engineer; and though one may come out in front of it, and swing the red flag of "danger," or the lantern of God's Word, it makes just one shot into perdition, coming down the embankment with a shout and a wail and a shriek—crash, crash! There are two classes of people sure of destruction: first, those who have nothing to do; secondly, those who have something to do, but who are too lazy or too proud to do it.

I have one more word of advice to give to those who have a happy home, and that is, let love preside in it. When your behavior in the domestic circle becomes a mere matter of calculation; when the caress you give is merely the result of deliberate study of the position you occupy, happiness lies stark dead on the hearth-stone. When the husband's position as head of the household is maintained by loudness of voice, by strength of arm, by fire of temper, the republic of domestic bliss has become a despotism that neither God nor man will abide. Oh, ye who promised to love each other at the altar! how dare you commit perjury? Let no shadow of suspicion come on your affection. It is easier to kill that flower than it is to make it live again. The blast from hell that puts out that light, leaves you in the blackness of darkness forever.

Here are a man and wife; they agree in nothing else, but they agree they will have a home. They will have a splendid house, and they think that if they have a house, they will have a home. Architects make the plan, and the mechanics execute it; the house to cost one hundred thousand dollars. It is done. The carpets are spread; lights are hoisted; curtains are hung; cards of invitation sent out. The horses in gold-plated harness prance at the gate; guests come in and take their places; the flute sounds; the dancers go up and down; and with one grand whirl the wealth and the fashion and the mirth of the great town wheel amid the pictured walls. Ha! this is happiness. Float it on the smoking viands; sound it in the music; whirl it in the dance; cast it in the snow of sculpture; sound it up the brilliant stairway; flash it in the chandeliers! Happiness, indeed! Let us build on the centre of the parlor floor a throne to Happiness; let all the guests, when come in, bring their flowers and pearls and diamonds, and throw them on this pryamid, and let it be a throne; and then let Happiness, the queen, mount the throne, and we will stand around, and all chalices lifted, we will say, "Drink, O queen! live forever!" But the guests depart, the flutes are breathless, the last clash of the impatient hoofs is heard in the distance, and the twain of the household come back to see the Queen of Happiness on the throne amidst the parlor floor. But, alas! as they come back, the flowers have faded, the sweet odors have become the smell of a charnel-house, and instead of the Queen of Happiness there sits there the gaunt form of Anguish, with bitten lip and sunken eye, and ashes in her hair. The romp of the dancers who have left seems rumbling yet, like jarring thunders that quake the floor and rattle the glasses of the feast rim to rim. The spilled wine on the floor turns into blood. The wreaths of plush have become wriggling reptiles. Terrors catch tangled in the canopy that overhangs the couch. A strong gust of wind comes through the hall and the drawing-room and the bed-chamber, in which all the lights go out. And from the lips of the wine-beakers come the words, "Happiness is not in us!" And the arches respond, "It is not in us!" And the silenced instruments of music, thrumbed on by invisible fingers, answer, "Happiness is not in us!" And the frozen lips of Anguish break open, and, seated on the throne of wilted flowers, she strikes her bony hands together, and groans, "It is not in me!"

That very night a clerk with a salary of a thousand dollars a year—only one thousand—goes to his home, set up three months ago, just after the marriage day. Love meets him at the door; love sits with him at the table; love talks over the work of the day; love takes down the Bible, and reads of Him who came our souls to save; and they kneel, and while they are kneeling—right in that plain room, on the plain carpet—the angels of God build a throne, not out of flowers that perish and fade away, but out of garlands of heaven, wreath on top of wreath, amaranth on amaranth, until the throne is done. Then the harps of God sounded, and suddenly there appeared one who mounted the throne with eye so bright and brow so fair that the twain knew it was Christain Love. And they knelt at the foot of the throne, and, putting one hand on each head, she blessed them and said, "Happiness is with me!" And that throne of celestial bloom withered not with the passing years; and the queen left not the throne till one day the married pair felt stricken in years—felt themselves called away, and knew not which way to go, and the queen bounded from the throne, and said, "Follow me, and I will show you the way up to the realm of everlasting love." And so they went up to sing songs of love, and walk on pavements of love, and to live together in mansions of love, and to rejoice forever in the truth that God is love.

A Father's Story.

From the Evening Crescent, Appleton, Wis.

A remarkable cure from a disease which has generally wrecked the lives of children, and left them in a condition to which death itself would be preferred, has attracted a great amount of attention among the residents of the west end of Appleton.

The case is that of little Willard Creech, son of Richard D. Creech, a well known employe of one of the large paper mills in the Fox River Valley. The lad was attacked by spinal disease and his parents had given up all hope of his ever being well again when, as by a miracle, he was healed and is now in school as happy as any of his mates.

Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, who, resides at 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, told the following story:

He Goes to School.

"Our boy was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally we let the doctor go as he did not seem to help our son and we nearly gave up hope. Finally my mother who lives in Canada wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some.

"This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school.

"It is two years since he took the first of the pills and he is at school now just as happy and well as any of the other children. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

World's Wine Production for One Year.

According to the Moniteur Vinicole, the world's wine production for 1896 was 3,262,103,820 gallons; for 1897, 2,843,478,920 gallons. The production in the United States was in 1896, 17,965,600 gallons; in 1897, 30,303,740 gallons.

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

The nails on amputated fingers continue to grow.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Earth has no brighter blossom than the little child smiling through rags.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Austro-Hungary is to have a floating exposition.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The constant labor of four persons for the entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

The true reward of a workman is not his wages, but the consciousness of having done a good job.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It is customary in China to congratulate a fat man, because it is taken for granted that he must be rich.

After a man has made a good record for himself, it is time enough to hunt up the pedigree somebody has left him.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A refrigerator trust has been organized in New York.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

A destructive hailstorm swept over the island of Malta.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

American trade with China and Japan is said to be increasing.

HERE THIS IS IT.

Know by the sign

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD.
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CHESTNUTS GROWN IN AMERICA

It was three-quarters of a century after Du Pont's importation of European chestnuts that Japanese chestnuts began to attract attention in this country. Probably the largest grove of Japanese chestnuts in America is situated near Cleminton, N. J. Here a tract of land 500 acres in area is given over to the culture of these trees. The tract was originally a forest of native American chestnut trees. They were all cut down, and after the shoots had grown two years they were grafted with the Japanese chestnut. In from two to three years the grafted trees began to bear, and at the end of ten years they were yielding a bushel of chestnuts to a tree. The orchard, if such it may be called, is crudely cultivated with a rough harrow, and the fallen leaves are permitted to rot and enrich the ground.

The European and the Japanese chestnuts are larger than the American, but by no means so sweet in the raw state. When cooked, however, they are palatable. They are used not only for the enlivenment of Hallowe'en parties, but also for the Thanksgiving turkey, and boiled as an ordinary vegetable. The Italians in this country convert them into meal, from which they make a rich and nourishing cake. The Japanese chestnuts ripen about the middle of September; the European chestnuts two or three weeks later.

In view of the new interest in the chestnut as an article of food, and, therefore, of industrial importance, scientific agriculturists are making a careful study of the tree and its fruit. The great enemy of the nut is the unpleasantly familiar worm known as the chestnut weevil. It, too, is under scientific investigation, and the best method of destroying it is being made a subject of special study. A blight that is destroying the chestnut leaves is also attracting the attention of scientific agriculturists. In the course of these investigations American men of science have been in correspondence with botanists not only in England, Spain and Italy, but even in Japan.

Machine for Harvesting Grain.

On a large wheat farm in California the grain is cut from the stalks, the chaff thrashed out, and the kernels placed in sacks, which are sewed and piled ready for the mill—all by one huge machine, which is drawn by and gets its motive power from a team of thirty-eight mules.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

This Couch, freight paid, $9.75.

The above COUCH is covered with the best imported Velour or Cordaroy. The entire top is deeply tufted and has a Couch fringed. It has the finest springs, spring edges, and we prepay freight to all points East of the Mississippi River—points West on an equal basis. Orders filled promptly.

Do you want to make your house a home? If so, write for our general catalogue of Furniture, Crockery, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Clocks, Mirrors, Baby Carriages, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Stoves, Upholstery Goods, Tin Ware, Lamps, etc., and it will save you from 40 to 60 per cent. on your purchases. This elegant book will surprise you and nothing will please you more than the prices.

We publish an exquisite Lithograph catalogue showing exact designs of Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Portieres in hand painted colors. We sew Carpets free, furnish Carpet Lining free, and prepay freight on all Carpets, Rugs and Curtains. Do you think we would spend $100,000 a year on our catalogues if they were not worth having? Why pay the retailer's profits when you can buy of the manufacturer? Address this way,

Carpets, 29c to $1 Per Yard.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast **Cocoa**

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

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WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

INDIGESTION CURED.

Send this notice with One Dollar to Robt. B. Wills, Lock Box 86, Hagerstown, Md., and get six months' treatment of the greatest Vegetable Blood Purifier discovered, with full directions for use and a positive guarantee to cure any case of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Rheumatism and Constipation or money refunded. Try it and be convinced. Address as above.

--PATENTS--

Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

B N U 45

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

6 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well-known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came in to our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Kendall & Whitlock, Bankers and Brokers,
52 Exchange Place, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 10

Wanamaker made 139 speeches during the campaign just closed; Swallow made 232, and Jenks over a 100.

Secretary Alger, among other suggestions concerning the regular army, will recommend that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men.

John Wanamaker closed his brilliant campaign for Honest Government by an address at Lewisburg on Monday evening.

The Pope's health is failing. He is esteemed as a kind and well-meaning old man, more broad and liberal in his views than any of his predecessors.

The disgusting politician and office seeker is he who would achieve all on the half-cent principle, and thinks his party owes him piles of favors when he never did anything to build it up.

The rumors of war between France and England have been stilled. It is now said England and Russia are preparing to meet each other in battle, over a foothold which the latter is gaining in China.

On Sunday last, as we are informed, portly Ed. Chambers, put in his time circulating political 11th hour filth against Wm. C. Heinle, in circulars, which "contained some d—d bad literature." Is it possible, Ed.!

Capt. Taylor, chairman of the Democratic county committee, left no stone unturned to achieve a victory for Jenks in this county. A more active, efficient and affable chairman could not have been chosen. Higher honors await him.

Both Wanamaker and Swallow since the election announce that they are not discouraged by the result, since the combined vote of Jenks and Swallow is larger than the vote for Stone, proving that a majority of the voters are against Quayism, and both these gentlemen declare they will keep up the fight against corruption.

"Joe" Leiter said on Monday, in New York, that there would be a boom in December wheat, but not because of speculation in futures. The foreign demand, he said, would keep the market at a level for a short while. The once famous Chicago manipulator denied that he had any interest in the market.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States Government is working in agreement with England. The rumors are revived that the United States intends ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations there."

Admiral Bunce telegraphed the navy department that the cruiser Buffalo had sailed for the Philippines via Suez. The gunboat Helena sailed a few days ago for the same destination. With these and Captain Barker's squadron of battleships and colliers, Admiral Dewey will have a formidable fleet, probably second in offensive power to only one European power, England, in Eastern waters.

The total number of guns captured from the Spaniards at Santiago, to be shipped north, is 131, varying from 1½ inches up to 8½ inches in calibre. There are 86 6-inch bronze pieces, three steel guns and 42 cast-iron guns. There are also 22,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

A pretty good crop to "remember the Maine" by.

A settlement of the Peace Commission deadlock at Paris seems to be offered by the statement that Germany is willing to bid $200,000,000 for the Philipines be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. Germany ought to get them if no one is willing to outbid her, but 1,200 islands inhabited by 8,000,000 of breech-clouted savages ought to bring a good price—from any country that is looking for trouble.—World.

Focht, Quay-mochine tool, is defeated for Assembly in Union county, by 300 majority—a genuine straw of the largest bore. The victorious candidate is F. E. Brown, a well-known and popular stock dealer and butcher of Lewisburg. Union county covers herself with glory by putting her foot down on boodlers. Credit is due the honest portion of the Republicans in old Union for joining hands with the Democrats to wipe out a disgrace.

Mr. Brown wont tamper with the mails.

The U. S. senate, with a Republican majority, will not ratify the treaty of peace providing for the annexation of Philippines, which is in opposition to McKinley's desires. This statement is made by a leading Democratic Senator.

A Pittsburg Dispatch informant says that "No one knows better than President McKinley, that the Senate will not agree to the annexation of the Philippines, and it is a mystery to me that the President instructed the peace envoys to ask for the archipelago."

An effort is being made to consolidate some of the large breweries of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, Wilmington, Trenton and other cities, and form the United Eastern Brewers' Combine, with a capital of $30,000,000, and an annual output of 4,000,000 barrels of beer.

Now, if all the beer drinkers would combine and quit drinking beer for a year or more, they could bust the brewers' combine quick as say Jack Robinson.

And now the magnificent capitol at Washington has come nigh sharing the fate of our state capitol at Harrisburg. On Sunday afternoon at 5.13, an explosion and fire wrecked the supreme court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol.

The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the subterranean basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out, and locked doors were forced from their hinges 150 feet from the scene of it.

An explosion of gas caused the trouble. The supreme court room was wrecked and the valuable law library practically destroyed.

IMPERIALISM'S FATE.

Carl Schurz, at a meeting in New York, the other evening, said:

"The adoption of the policy of keeping all the conquered territory, would be fatal to the Republic morally. Our paramount duty is not to any foreign country or people, but to this Republic and to the 75,000,000 people who inhabit it. The annexation policy will bring into our political system millions of Spaniards, creoles, negroes, Malays, Chinese, Japs, Filipinos, Tagals and the savage tribes whose names we have yet to learn, and thus thrust upon us race problems compared with which those we already have on our hands signify little.

"How can it be doubted that the annexation policy will be certain to bring upon us a flood of corruption such as we have never seen. Start on your policy of imperialism and who will deny that the peace of the country will be in constant peril? We are told that we may have to shoot down the Filipinos who have fought for their liberty, because they may want to be independent, and we want to rule them. Can you imagine a fouler blot of shame upon the escutcheon of this Republic?

"And for such business we are to send the youth of the American people to fight in the tropics, whence they return wasted wrecks in health and spirit, if they return at all. For this we are to throw away the greatest glory of this Republic, which consisted in the fact that it grew rich and powerful and secure, not by building up great armies and navies, but not needing any. For this we are to raise big armies and construct big navies at immense cost and to put a full armed soldier or sailor on the back of every workingman when he goes to his toil.

"I solemnly warn you, there is the strongest reason for fearing that, as matters now stand, nothing can save the Republic from being hurled over that precipice except a vigorous demonstration of popular feeling against that policy wherever in the present campaign candidates have asked for popular indorsement as imperialists, as, more than anyone else, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has done."

Annexing Fever and Death.

Conditions are not good in the Philippines, and there is much anxiety by those having friends and relatives on duty there. Mail advices at San Francisco as late as Manila, October 8, show the health of the troops is not so good as reported by medical authorities. Fevers are prevalent, and at Cavite things are very bad. At Manila, where the Tenth is stationed, the situation is better. There appears to have been mismanagement all around of the same kind that Algerism made prominent in the West Indies and American camps. Hospital accommodations are inadequate, and the quarters, especially at Ceuta, have been overcrowded and in bad sanitary condition. There were 40 deaths among the troops there in September, and over half the men in some organizations are on the sick list. There are 800 in hospital, in addition to the number relieved from duty.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Democratic rally at Millheim last Thursday shows that the Democratic fire still exists among them as in days of old, and if it burned as ardently all over the state, Quayism would never have gained a foothold in this state. They never flinch down there.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851 have been confirmed nisi by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next Term, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Robert J. Haynes, Jr., late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Haynes.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Edward L. Powars, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers.
3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Jesse Cleaver, late of the Borough of Unionville, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Edith W. Cleaver.
4. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John E. Sheets, late of Haines township, deceased, as well as two acres of land, more or less, situate in said township of Haines, fully described in said appraisement, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Phoebe Sheets.
5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of James Neese, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Louisa M. Neese.
6. The valuation and appraisement of certain real estate of Adam Smith; late of Potter township, deceased, situate in said township of Potter County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, fully described in said appraisement, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Eliza Smith.
7. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary E. Bower.
8. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Hiram O. Hoffer, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased, as the same set apart to his widow, Salena Hoffer.
9. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Jacob Strohm, late of the township of Potter, as the same was set apart to his widow, Eva H. Strohm.
10. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of William Bierley, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Elvina Bierley.
11. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Hugh Adams, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Hannah Adams.
12. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Cyrus Wasson, late of College township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Amanda Wasson.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
Bellefonte, Oct. 28, 1898. Register.
nov10-3t

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Mary E. Bower, widow of decedent, Haines Township; William W. Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Christena, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Kerstetter, Loganton Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Eve, who was intermarried with H. A. Mingle, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M. Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with Jacob Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kate J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower, Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower, and Michael M Bower, heirs and legal representatives of Adam Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

At 9 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a linden tree, thence by lands of Henry Bames' estate, south 3¼ degrees east, 97.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74¼ degrees east 45 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and others north 3¼ degrees west 67 7-10 perches to stones; thence north 87¼ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west, 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stone; thence north 3¼ degrees west 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 41 8-10 perches to stones; thence by lands of Bames, south 72 degrees west, 55 6-10 perches to stones; thence south 25 ¼ degrees east 26 perches to the place of beginning, containing 35 acres and 50 perches neat measure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by other lands of decedent and Daniel Corman; on the east by lands of Philip Stover; on the south by lands of Adam Stover, and on the west by lands of J. W. Meyer, containing 6 acres and 62 perches.

NO 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Samuel Burrell, north 10 degrees west, 20 perches to stones; thence along same north 88 degrees east, 32 perches to stones; thence along same south 10 degrees east 20 perches to stones; thence along lands of Bames south 88 degrees west 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres neat measure.

No. 4. The one-half undivided interest in all those two pieces of land situate in the Township of Penn, Centre County, Pennsylvania. One thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of John Bowersox and lands of Meyers North 4 degrees west 3 1-4 perches to post; thence South 71 3-4 degrees West 1 6 perches to post, thence along same South 4 degrees East 3 1-4 perches to post, thence along public road North 71 3-4 degrees East 1.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing Five perches.

And the other thereof beginning at post on North bank of Pine Creek, thence South 60 degrees West 2 perches to the forks of Pine and Penns Creek, thence up Penns Creek and lands of B. Kerstetter North 33 degrees West 22 perches thence North 17 1-2 degrees West 18 perches, thence North 41 degrees West 9.9 perches to the South-east abutment of Bridge, thence along the Millheim road North 68 1-2 degrees East 3 perches to the corner of lot of Rockey, thence South 26 1-2 degrees East 13 1-2 perches, thence South 21 degrees East 13 1-4 perches, thence South 32 degrees East 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing 97 perches.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of George Krape, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHELL, Executor.
nov3-6t Farmers Mills.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 28th day of Novem., 1898 and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 31st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

Have You Seen Our $6.50 Overcoats ...AND... $10.00 Suits?

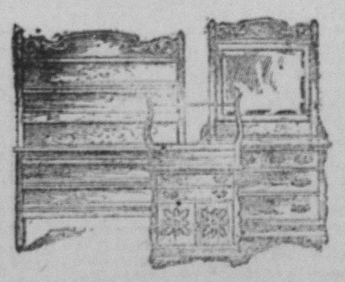
If not, write us for samples. You will profit by seeing these extraordinary values.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

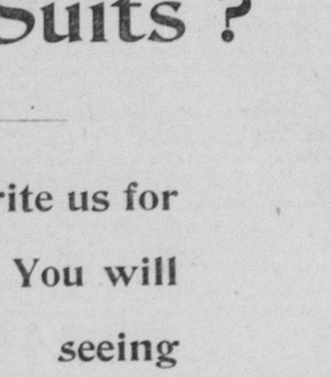
Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON Chamber Suits....



Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,
9-30 Spring Mills.



Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Making Clothes to Measure

Is an art nowadays, and it isn't everybody who knows what are the latest points. Our tailoring department is organized and run by young men whose only thought is to better and perfect the clothes-making we do. We can't afford to have a man take away a garment that is not satisfactory. If you are not acquainted with us and our methods we don't know a better way or time than to ask you to see now. Our Mr. Bullock's only thought is to make perfect fitting trousers. No matter how critical you are we'll please you.

MEN'S SUITS.

It's almost taking our great stock by storm—the way people have come in for our suits. Goods for all tastes are among these roomfulls; cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres; double-breasted and single-breasted; walking coat and double-breasted sack suits—they're all here and properly priced—$7.50 to $20. Come in. No obligation to buy, only you're not doing fair to your own pocket unless you see what sort of clothes we are telling about how they're made and what they cost.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Hundreds of overcoats. See the window display and follow up that sight by coming right in and handling the Overcoats. We've remembered everybody in our making of these coats—the average and the large men, the careful spender and the man who is free to buy luxury. $5, $7.50, $10, $12. Prices are'nt description; the best way we know to describe them is to say—come in and see the matchless stock of Overcoats. You're just as free to come and see as if the store was yours. Splendid line of heavy-weight Covert cloths in Top-Coats, $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Montgomery & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.39 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 42	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 48
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 25	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 50	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 52
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¿	8¿	2¿	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¿	7¿	11¿
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

¿Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 24
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 55	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ¿6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contains 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy. Inquire of or address

CATHARINE BREON,
oct20-6t Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Prof. James Gregg, principal of the Milesburg schools, was in town Saturday.

——Miss Annie McClenahan spent several days last week visiting friends in Bellefonte.

——John D. Meyer, principal of the schools at Alexandria, was home several days last week.

——Ex-Co. Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was a prominent visitor in town yesterday.

——Andrew Gregg, who has charge of a school at Fillmore, was in town with friends over Sunday.

——W. W. Spangler, one of our regularly paying friends, gave us a call and set his label out into 98.

——Mr. J. C. Bible, one of Centre Hill's good citizens, was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday.

——Miss Winifred Wolf, daughter of ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was in town last Friday.

——George Bushman was to Gettysburg last week on a visit to his parents and other friends at that place. He returned home Saturday.

——Frank Benner, who has been holding a position in Maine for the last year, is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Benner, near Old Fort.

——Misses Roxanna Brisbane, Jennie Odenkirk and Grace Smith took in the foot ball game between State and Bucknell at Williamsport on Saturday.

——Sumner V. Hosterman came home last Saturday on a week's visit with his parents. He is a law student in the office of prominent attorneys in Lancaster,

——Clyde Smith came home last week from Williamsport. He was a private in the 12th Reg. Pa. Vol., and last week the regiment was mustered out of service.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell and little daughter, of Linden Hall, visited her aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street yesterday. Mrs. Campbell expects to leave next week for Lebanon, where she will visit several weeks with friends.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer returned home Saturday evening, after a visit of five weeks with their daughters, Mrs. Samuel Frank, at Harrisburg, Pa., and Mrs. David Solly, at Roanoke, Va. They were very much pleased with their trip south, and speak very highly of the hospitality of the southern people. They spent several days in Philadelphia on their way home, taking in the Peace Jubilee.

——Rev. D. J. Wolf, of Ruffsdale, Pa., favored our sanctum with a call, he and Mrs. Wolf having arrived here for a brief stay with the family of his father-in-law, Alfred Durst; we found him a very pleasant, sociable gentleman. He has accepted a call from a Reformed charge of Walkerville, near Frederick, Md., and is on the way to his new field of labor.

To Elevate Morals.

A curious plan for elevating Georgia morals has been formulated by a well-known citizen of Atlanta. He proposes that each county shall decide by vote on January 1 of each year, who the worst man in the county is, and that the man receiving the highest number of votes shall on the ensuing February 1 be hanged. It is claimed for the plan that it would induce bad men to emigrate, and that the "complimentary vote" received by those who had just begun to be bad, but were not generally recognized as such, would tend to create a desire within them to be enrolled among the well-behaved.

A little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents sent to Mr. Bush, a merchant at Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Everybody Warned.

A western newspaper is responsible for the following: An Arizona rancher has posted the following notice on a cottonwood tree near his place: "My wife, Sarah, has left my ranch when I didn't Doo a Thing Too her, and I want it distinkly understood that any Man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will git hisself Pumped so Full of led that some tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral claim. A word to the wise is sufficient, and orter work on fools."

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Parlor Stove for Sale.

A parlor stove, late style, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain. Call at property of Mrs. Mary A. Dinges, Centre Hall.

SPRING MILLS.

Matters of Interest and Personal Mention, by our Corresaondent.

Commercial agents continue to report a fair business on the road.

The next holiday will be Thanksgiving day—turkeys are beginning to loom up.

Butchering will soon begin down this way, and then for sausage and other greasy combinations.

Our merchants report business for the month of October, as having been very satisfactory.

Hunters in this section have been successful only in a small way, and of course red squirrels have suffered in consequence.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Company is sinking the water pipe feeding the boiler four feet deep to prevent freezing.

Allison Bros have greatly improved the road immediately around their large milling establishment, by filling up the ruts and leveling the road with stone and gravel.

Frank Rearick has greatly improved his bicycle establishment and office by adding a very substantial board walk. The board walk should now be continued up the pike, as in rainy weather this locality is simply a huge mud puddle.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, I might say of Penns valley, has just received an unusual large invoice of clothing for men and boys, which he is selling at ridiculously low prices, the material is worth more, to say nothing of the making. He has also greatly enlarged his grocery department by adding to it a line of very fine and choice groceries not generally on sale in country stores. Mr. Long contemplates making other additions to his already large stock.

MILLHEIM.

What Our Correspondent from that Busy Town Has to Say.

Ezra Auman is housed up at present with scarlatina; his friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Rev. Faus, pastor of the M. E. church, commenced a series of revival services at this place last evening.

Election day passed off very quietly in this place, and a full vote was polled. Some of the ward politicians were busy.

The farmers of this community have finished husking corn; the crop was the best harvested in this section for years.

Jonathan Harter has improved the appearance of his Penn street residence by adding an extensive porch constructed on the modern plan.

Mrs. J. P. Condo, of Main street, who was confined to the house for several weeks with typhoid fever, is able to be about again, to the satisfaction of her many friends.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. J. W. Stover, Mrs. A. Walker and Mrs. S. M. Campbell left for a trip to Scranton Watsontown, and Lewisburg; the ladies expect to be gone about ten days.

The celebrated Millheim band, which has been dormant for some time, has reorganized again, recruiting its ranks by electing a number of members, who in the near future will be placed under the instruction of that celebrated band teacher, Joseph Fehrer, of Selinsgrove.

William Cantner, son of Joseph Cantner, of this place, and who is a member of Co. H, First W. Va., is home on a furlough. He had been away from home for several years, and was warmly welcomed by his many friends. Dressed in Uncle Sam's uniform, William makes a splendid appearance.

Communion services were held in both the Lutheran and United Ev. churches on last Sunday. Rev. Wolf, the pastor, conducted the services in the Lutheran church, and Rev. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, P. E. of the district, in the United Ev. church.

BOALSBURG.

Items Which are of Interest to our Readers, from the Busy Town.

Frank Fisher, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with his mother in Boalsburg.

Fourteenpersons were taken into the Lutheran church last Sunday, October 30th, by confirmation.

Mrs. Isaac Woomer while washing windows on Friday morning, became over balanced, fell and broke her right arm.

Rev. Christine, of Centre Hall, assisted three nights of last week in the revival meetings held in the Presbyterian church.

The Modoc Hunting Club will leave for their week of sport on Wednesday morning, Nov. 9th. They will camp at Stone Creek.

Calvin Sagner is seriously ill with typhoid fever, at the home of his father, above town. Miss Ella and a younger brother are convalescent of the same disease.

A young lady called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wieland last Saturday morning. She came to stay but we have not yet learned her name.

Rev. and Mrs. Black visited the former's parents in Huntingdon county during the first part of last week. Rev. Black's mother we are informed, is very ill.

A party of nine hunters left Boalsburg last Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, for Musser's hunting ground, and before 9 a. m. of the same day Thomas Bailey succeeded in downing a fine buck which dressed 156 pounds.

The school board has remodeled the Shingletown school house, at a cost of about $200. It was money well spent, for the house is as good as new; a few years longer and the house would have cost twice what it did. Well may the maxim be applied: "A stitch in time saves nine."

On the 21st ult. principal Charles E. Hower organized a literary society among the High school scholars, every student of the High school being a member. The society elected its officers for a term of four weeks. Pres. James Glenn; vice pres., Rosa Woods; recording secretary, Scot Weiland. Two regular meetings have been held and all report pleasant and profitable evenings. Meetings held in High school room every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. Parents, patrons, directors, teachers and all interested are invited to attend.

Potters Mills.

Mrs. Kate Carson who has been visiting friends in Ohio, returned home on Tuesday.

W. F. McKinney, who has been working in Altoona for some time returned for a few days hunting in the Seven mountains.

Mr. McCloskey is still on the sick list and is not improving any.

John Gingerich moved to our town on Tuesday; he occupied Mrs. Mary Adams' house.

Jacob Wagner was a very welcome visitor in our town Tuesday.

The election brought out quite a number of people to this place Tuesday.

Hunters are plenty; there were three parties left this place to spend two weeks in the mountains. More hunters than game.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup, he writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mill; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Of Value on a Farm.

The soapsuds on a farm are of value, and there is a considerable quantity made during a year. If added to the manure heap they are excellent in assisting to protect the manure from loss by escape of ammonia. There are certain fat acids from the soapsuds which unite with substance in the heap, produces salts, and as decomposition producing progress there is a breaking down of compounds and the formation of others, the soapsuds performing more than their share in the alternations of the substance in the heap.

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush valley, Pa. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Don't Bite Thread.

If you are in the habit of doing much sewing do not bite off the thread; use a pair of scissors. Apart from the fact that biting the cotton is injurious to the teeth, the trick often results also in a very sore mouth. When silk thread is bitten the danger is greater, for it is usual to soak the thread in acetate of lead, so that results may be very serious and even lead to blood-poisoning.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaford.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Nov. 3	55	28	clear.
" 4	58	30	clear.
" 5	56	44	cloudy.
" 6	59	37	part cloudy.
" 7	46	35	clear.
" 8	59	31	part cloudy.
" 9	59	40	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 5, at night, .20 inch.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

New Fall ...AND.. Winter Goods..

The store is full of things useful and beautiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

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Sugar

Any quantity, bbls., lbs. or ozs., fine granulated, Standard A and B White, at 5½c. Ex. C at 4½c.

Salt

A car load at a little less than wholesale prices. 2 lb. packet to 280 lb. barrels. The car will be on side track some time next week and you should leave your order at the store at once to get the right prices. You must take it off the car, for cash, and not wait till stored.

Flour

I am sole agent for the genuine Pittsburg Flour. Don't buy imitations or mixtures. I sell the genuine at the lowest possible price, and guarantee satisfaction. Roller Flour, the best home-made, to be had at less than any miller will sell it to you. Come and see.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

GUNS ARE READY.

England's Oriental Fleet Ready for Action.

WAR CLOUD DARKENS.

Serious Situation in the Harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei—The Russian Fleet Moves—It is Already Assembling at Port Arthur—Fresh Complications in the Fashoda Problem.

London, (Special.)—A dispatch from Wei-hai-wei says that all of the British war vessels there have cleared for action, and are ready to put to sea at an hour's notice.

The authorities observe the utmost secrecy as to their movements.

A large Russian fleet has assembled at Port Arthur.

The Globe, commenting upon the telegrams received from Wei-hai-wei, announcing the readiness of the British warships there for action and the assembling of a large Russian fleet at Port Arthur, says:

"These matters are of the gravest importance, especially when taken in conjunction with the extraordinary preparations for war which have been in progress on both sides of the English Channel during the last 10 days.

"In the absence of more definite information, it must be surmised that Russia, taking advantage of the present tension between England and France, has pushed her Far Eastern policy to unbearable lengths by forcibly taking possession of the valuable treaty port of New-chwang."

READY FOR ACTION.

The British Fleet in Chinese Waters Will Not Be Caught Unprepared.

Wei-Hai-Wei, (By Cable.)—All the British warships here, the first battle-ship Centurion, the first-class cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo-boat destroyer Whiting, the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo-boat destroyer Handy and the first-class gunboat Peacock, have cleared for action and are ready for sea at an hour's notice.

The first-class battle-ship Victorious and the first-class cruiser Undaunted, at Che-Foo, are coaling to their full capacity.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the meaning of these warlike preparations, but there is no doubt important instructions are expected at any moment. A large Russian fleet is assembled at Port Arthur.

LONDON ALARMED.

The News From the Orient Regarded as of the Gravest Importance.

London, (Special.)—The dispatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, announcing the war preparation of the British naval authorities there, is regarded here as being of grave importance, coupled with the Anglo-French war preparations. It is surmised that Russia, profiting by the present strained relations between Great Britain and France, has decided to push forward her aims in the Far East by forcibly seizing the valuable treaty port of New Chwang, which Great Britain cannot permit, it is said.

The dispatch from London to the Associated Press, on October 2', said a cable message had been received there from Shanghai, as follows:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of Niu-Chwang (Province of Leao-Tong) and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaou, on October 15, thus securing complete possession of Niu-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the New-chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Freycinet Becomes Minister of War, Delcasse Retaining His Place.

Paris, (Special).—The new cabinet is constituted as follows:

M. Lebret, Minister of Justice.

M. Dupuy, Premier and Minister of the Interior.

M. De Freycinet, Minister of War.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Peytral, Minister of Finance.

M. Leygues, Minister of Public Institution.

M. Deloncle, Minister of Commerce.

M. Guillaine, Minister of the Colonies.

M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Krantz, Minister of Public Works.

No Work For Americans In Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Mr. Hanna, American consul at Porto Rico, in a report to the State Department, says: "I am convinced that young men seeking work or positions of any kind should not come to Porto Rico. Such persons as clerks, carpenters, mechanics and laborers of all grades stay away from here. No American should come here expecting to 'strike it rich,' and no person should come here without plenty of money to pay board bills and enough to take him back to his home in the United States. This is a small island, has a population of about a million people, and is the most densely populated country in the world. There are several hundred thousand Porto Ricans ready to supply the demand for labor, and at a low price."

Lawton Expects No Trouble in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who recently arrived from Santiago, was at the War Department and also called at the White House. General Lawton says it is impossible to express an opinion now as to the time it will be necessary for this government to maintain military supervision of the Island of Cuba. The Cubans are, he said, a quiet, tractable people, and he did not think there would be any trouble in managing them so far as this might be necessary pending the formation of an independent government on the island.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The output of ore in the Cripple Creek district in October was valued at $1,488,130, the highest for any month in the history of the camp.

Mr. Asa Van Wormer, a wealthy retired merchant of Cincinnati, aged about eighty years, made a gift to the University of Cincinnati of $56,000 to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building.

Wm. H. Branton, of Youngstown, Ohio, who murdered his wife and then killed himself, left a deed for his property in favor of his wife. A contest will follow and the court will be asked to decide whether Branton or his wife died first.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. George Bear, daughter of Former City Engineer Velix, of Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide, firing a bullet into her brain. She was married one week ago to George Bear, an insurance man.

Benjamin Wheeler, a handcuffed prisoner, jumped from the window of a Panhandle train running at the rate of sixty miles an hour and made good his escape uninjured from a Columbus detective.

A telegram from Colorado Springs, Col., says that Thomas R. Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., died there of consumption. Mr. Cobb was an eloquent lawyer and a member of the prominent Cobb family of Georgia.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court at Pittsburg against A. Groetzinger & Sons, the tanners, by creditors from Philadelphia, Chicago and West Virginia, whose claims aggregate $108,000 on notes of the firm.

On Shrewsbury avenue, Middlesboro', Ky., thirteen houses were burned and sixteen families were rendered homeless. The houses were owned by the Town Company and the Manchester Building Company, of Manchester, England. They are covered by insurance in London companies.

The collapse of the Dewey arch during the Peace Jubilee at Chicago, has caused a suit for $50,000 damages against the city of Chicago and the jubilee committee on decorations by John W. Smith, an attorney, who asserts that he was standing near the arch when it fell, and sustained numerous injuries.

Complaints are being received by the board of railroad commissioners regarding a scarcity of grain cars at many Kansas points. A complaint from five grain firms at Claflin, Kan., says 30,000 bushels of wheat are waiting to be moved at that point, 7,000 bushels lying on the ground.

Antonio Giuseppe Barone, accused of murdering Felippe Forestino, whose mutilated and dismembered body was found in a trunk floating in the canal at Buffalo, N. Y., was refused a new trial and was sentenced to be electrocuted at Auburn State prison during the week of December 10.

An attempt to defraud a gas company resulted in the death of James Lyons, a saloon-keeper, of Jersey City, N. J., who was found dead in his room from asphyxiation. A rubber tube had been used to carry gas around the meter and it had fallen, permitting gas to escape into the cellar and thence up into the saloon.

The war investigating commission, setting in sections at Lexington and Washington, heard vigorous denunciations of Chickamauga conditions and the Santiago campaign.

Members of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, colored, mutinied at Knoxville, Tenn., because Governor Tyler recently appointed nine white men as company officers.

Members of Forrest Camp, Confederate Veterans, at Chattanooga, became involved in a wrangle over a resolution to ask the President not to appoint colored commissioned officers.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, issued a statement that he had left the Populist party because of its course at Washington and in his State.

The transport Panama, fears for whose safety had been entertained, arrived at Havana.

Work is difficult to get in Havana, owing to the business uncertainty, and there is much suffering among the poor.

Spanish soldiers will be put to work in the mines near Santiago, Cubans having refused the vacant places.

Surgeon Apple charges that when he asked Miss Clara Barton to aid wounded at Siboney last June with clothing, doctors and nurses he was refused.

The city jailer of Augusta, Ga., aided by policemen, prevented a mob from seizing and lynching a colored man accused of attempted assault upon a young white woman.

Admiral Miller, in an interview in Chicago, says that the Nicaragua canal is needed by this country to aid in protecting its long stretch of coast on two oceans.

General Bacon in an interview gave high praise to the raw recruits who fought under him in the recent Bear Lake Indian outbreak. He says the Indians seem quite pacified.

Eugene Weidman, of East Hebron, Pa., was found dead near his home, half imbedded in quicksand. He had been missing five days. Beside him was found a hastily written note, which said he had been unable to extricate himself, that he was suffering terribly from hunger and thrist, and that he was about to make a prayer for relief.

The villa of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, at Newport, R. I., caught fire and the household had narrow escapes. Valuable hunting trophies were ruined by smoke and water.

The war investigating commission ended its Southern trip by hearing spicy testimony about Chickamauga Camp at Knoxville and Lexington.

Rev. Mr. Haase, of Wheeling, W. Va., aided the Chicago detectives in establishing a belief that a prisoner now held there on charges of polygamy murdered a Wheeling woman three years ago.

As the result of an exciting corner in beef in Chicago, Mr. P. D. Armour is said to have dropped much money to an opposing syndicate.

A Chicago woman says she believes her husband was murdered in the Yukon territory, because she has received conflicting stories regarding him in anonymous communications mailed in the gold fields.

Miss Mabel Gordon, youngest daughter of Gen. W. W. Gordon, was married at Savannah to Hon. Mr. Rowland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh, of England.

The American peace commissioners at Paris formally presented a demand for all the Philippine Islands.

Delegates to the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur are said to be in favor of dissolving the insurgent government and putting themselves at the disposal of the United States.

General Wood, military governor of Santiago, is said to be making himself popular with all classes.

A special dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., describes the contest in politics there as the severest ever known in that State's history, and is upon the sole issues of white supremacy.

It is stated that South Carolina's Legislature will repeal the dispensary law when it meets and probably enact a local-option measure.

Allan D. Chandler was inaugurated Governor of Georgia, and in his inaugural declared that the South must stand up for State's rights.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was formally arraigned in San Francisco on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., and pleaded not guilty.

Ensign Arthur L. Willard, a Maryland naval officer, now on the Machias, has received a $100 prize offered by William R. Gratz, of New York, to the first man who should raise the stars and stripes on Cuban soil in the Spanish war.

NO SPANISH BONDS.

Decision Reached by a Cabinet Meeting.

PAYMENT IN A LUMP.

Balance Due the Dons Not $30,000,000—Military Government to Be Maintained in Cuba and Porto Rico for the Present Terms Offered Will Likely Be Accepted.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Cabinet Wednesday devoted most of its attention to consideration of questions connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The administrative features of the Philippine question also received some attention.

While the Cabinet gave little attention to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purposes of this Government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago.

If after final balancing of the account, viz., the cost of the war to the United States on one side and our acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards, it will be made in a lump sum. It is pointed out that at the time the protocol was signed the United States did not have, and has not since acquired any part of the Philippine Islands outside of Manila City and harbor, and that the United States has never entertained a purpose to acquire any territory by the power of conquest.

Must Be Paid War Expenses.

What the United States will insist upon is that she must be fully reimbursed for every dollar expended by her on account of the war, and in the statement will be included an amount sufficient to cover all payments, present and prospective, on account of pensions incident to the war.

No Spanish bonds of any character or amount, other than local or municipal bonds, will be paid or assumed by this Government. The question of the status of municipal obligations under circumstances like the present is fully settled by international law; they must be recognized as valid and binding by the conquering power, and hence it is assumed that the United States will not raise any question on this point, but promptly consent to guarantee their final payment. What sum of money this government would consent to pay to Spain cannot even be estimated, but when the final account is rendered, it is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

The belief still prevails among the majority of the Cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States, and that whatever of delay occurs before that result is reached will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms; to extort the last possible million dollars before acceding to our demands.

The possibility of disagreement of the Commissioners and the failure of the conference, however, is now contemplated with greater equanimity than at an earlier stage of the negotiations. The Administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make her a dangerous opponent to the United States. Therefore, supposing the Paris Conference to fail, all that would be imposed upon our government as an immediate duty would be to take complete military possession of the Philippines.

This, it is believed, could be accomplished by us without loss of time or life. The last vestige of Spanish military power in the islands is that under Colonel Rios, commander-in-chief of the Vizayas Islands, and by deputized authority, in charge of all Spanish territory not directly within the control of the United States in the Philippine Islands. His force is insignificant from a military point of view, and it is doubtful if he could have held his own against the insurgents had the Tagals been allowed by Admiral Dewey to make Manila the base of an expedition directed against the Spanish commander.

So far as Cuba is concerned, the difficulty might be more serious, but even in Cuba the Spanish military forces are not in condition to offer a prolonged resistance to the American conquest of the island, and, with the Spanish navy at the bottom of the sea they could not be reinforced by troops from Spain.

Therefore, about the worst that could happen would be the necessity imposed upon us of struggling along without the signature of a treaty of peace, but in full possession of all the territory we desire, and that such conditions can exist without damage to material interests is shown by the history of the Spanish-American republics which revolted from Spain's rule.

So far as the Cabinet discussion touched upon Cuba and Porto Rico, it was the purpose to develop views as to the best means of collecting the revenues and customs, providing some means of equalizing the duties which will be collected locally upon imports from the United States, as well as from other countries, and providing for the peaceful and satisfactory government of the cities and towns until such time as Congress shall have ordered otherwise.

It is the intention of the President to maintain a military government in both Cuba and Porto Rico for the time being, but his purpose is also to mitigate the harsher features of such form of government so far as lies within his power.

World's Fair In 1903.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special.)—The committee of prominent citizens appointed some time ago to discuss the subject and determine in what manner the centennial anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana by the United States can best be celebrated, have decided and will so make public report—that the holding of a world's fair in 1903 will be the better way to honor the event, and state their conviction that such a fair can be successfully held in St. Louis.

RESENTED A JOKE.

A Beaver Dam Workman Shoots Nine Other Men.

Beaver Dam, Wis., (Special)—Adam Hammer, who shot nine men at the Rowell Manufacturing Company's shops, is still in jail here, and denies all recollection of the affair. He said to his wife, who visited him in his cell, that he was sorry such a thing should have happened, but he knew nothing of it.

With the exception of J. E. Lyons, who was shot in the eye, no serious consequences have resulted.

The affair was the outgrowth of a number of practical jokes played on Hammer by his fellow workmen.

PREPARING FOR FIGHT.

England's Naval Activity Displays No Diminution.

London, (Special).—There is an unexpected gloom on the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, both these markets being influenced, it is inferred, from the aggressive tone of some of the French papers.

Besides this, something extraordinary seems to have happened and it looks as if a crisis were approaching. The British naval preparations are certainly being pushed with great activity.

The British emergency squadron is gathering at Davenport with all possible speed. Seven battle-ships and one cruiser have thus far been designated to join this squadron. Officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence. Several battleships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking their full crews on board and other warlike preparations are being made.

A number of signalmen now on duty with the British channel squadron, which served at Gibraltar, have been ordered home for service, it is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruisers, if the latter should be required for active service.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwish. The man was already under surveillance, and went to a redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promply arrested, and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted that the commanding officers of the London volunteer regiments have received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization, and it was asserted that the different artillery corps have been informed as to the forts on the southern and eastern coast to which they have been allotted.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "England has been and even now is so near to war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia, and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously, and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions, where locomotives and rolling stock will be concentrated."

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the war office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

CUBANS CHANGE ABOUT.

Delegates at Santa Cruz Said to Favor Dissolving Insurgent Government.

Havana, (Special.)—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur state that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army who are meeting there are in favor of the dissolution of the Cuban insurgent government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans, also to put themselves unconditionally at the disposition of the Washington authorities, so as to enable the latter to develop their programme without hindrance.

The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army. The delegates will probably be presided over by Manuel Sanguily, who has been ill with fever several days at Cienfuegos, on his way to Santa Cruz.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—Senor Bartolome Maso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates what he considers their wisest future policy. The address is in part as follows:

"The Cubans excepted the assistance of America, not knowing exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have excepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed, the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States Congress regarding the intentions of the American government and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. America came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own.

"We have now reached a time when even more than in the days of fighting it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independance, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

GEORGIA BOUNDARIES.

Chattanooga Claimed As a Part of the State.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—State's Attorney Wimbish has filed his report with Governor Candler on the claim set forth by Georgia that 1,500 square miles of territory lying in Tennessee and North Carolina belongs to the first named State. Mr. Wimbish goes over the case as far back as 1832, and says the question is still open for the courts to decide.

There is still some doubt as to whether Chattanooga is in Georgia or Tennessee. Referring to this matter, the State's Attorney said:

"Chattanooga is within the ancient boundary of Georgia. If the question is reopened and that boundary is established Chattanooga will, of course, be in this State."

A. B. & O. Denial.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is not going to adopt the Raub locomotive for services between New York and Washington, as has been stated in an item which has been going the rounds of the papers for the last month. The Motive Power Department of this railroad has looked upon the rumor with considerable amusement, as within the past year and a half the Royal Blue trains have been hauled by the finest, fastest and strongest ten-wheel passenger engines in the world. These locomotives have 78-inch drivers, and since they have been in service have proved so eminently satisfactory that nothing better can probably be secured.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mark Twain is said to show the effects of his recent efforts and to be aging rapidly.

Herr Dosse, cicerone to the Kaiser on his Eastern trip, is regarded as the most "traveled" man in Europe.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass, widow of the colored orator, is to go on the lecture platform to deal with the history of his race in this country.

General Merritt is second in command of the United States Army to General Miles and will succeed to the place of first in command upon General Miles' retirement in 1903.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA.,,

Orders Issued by Secretary of War Alger.

TROOPS THAT WILL GO.

Gen. L. H. Carpenter Will be in Command—Stations at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe—Preparations for Supplies—The Order Says the Movement is to Begin at Once.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Alger issued the first order looking to the military occupation of Cuba by the United States troops. The order was issued only after very careful consideration of the reports of the military officers now in Cuba and of the Hecker board and other expert commissioners which have been in the field.

The order looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds. The order directs the movement to begin at once, but, according to the calculations of the Department, it will be scarcely feasible to make the first landing before November 22. Headquarters of the new corps, which has been created for the purpose of beginning the occupation, will be at Nuevitas, under the command of Gen. L. H. Carpenter. He is now in command of the cavalry brigade, composed of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry, at Huntsville, Ala. The order is as follows:

The Official Order.

"The headquarters of six troops of United States cavalry and the Third Georgia Volunteers will be at Nuevitas.

"Six troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry and the Fifteenth Infantry to Puerto Principe.

"The regiments will be prepared for embarkation at once, and the Subsistence Department will arrange for the necessary rations. The command will be equipped and rationed for 60 days.

"The Quartermaster-General's Department will furnish the necessary wagon transportation for use at their new stations.

"The Surgeon-General will make provision for hospital and medical supplies.

"Brig-Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, is assigned to command these troops, with headquarters at Nuevitas.

"The cavalry brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Volunteers, is discontinued. The Seventh is assigned to the First Army Corps and the Eighth to the Second Army Corps.

"The Fifteenth United States Infantry is detached from the Fourth Army Corps, and an infantry brigade created, composed of the Third Georgia Volunteers and the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and designated as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

"The orders sending the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, to Athens, Ga., have been revoked."

General Carpenter's Staff.

The staff of General Carpenter's brigade will consist of the following officers:

Captain John E. McMahon, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, adjutant-general; Capt. William K. Alexander, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, quartermaster; Capt. William M. Loveland, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, commissary; Maj. William F. De Neidman, United States Volunteers, surgeon.

Nuevitas is a seaport at the eastern end on the northern shore of Cuba. Puerto Principe is located in about the central portion of the province of the same name. This general order has nothing to do with the assumption of control of the island by the United States, no change being made from January 1, the date agreed upon.

Preparations have also been made for the embarkation of other troops which may be ordered to Cuba. These orders may be directed to the corps commanding, and not by general order such as just issued.

Cause of the Order.

It was explained at the War Department that this first movement of troops to Cuba was ordered in advance of the date originally intended for the reason that the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners had unexpectedly notified the American Commissioners that they intended to evacuate Puerto Principe on the 22d of the present month. Consequently it became necessary to have United States troops on hand in Cuba to replace these Spanish forces to maintain order and protect life and property.

DEMANDS BY PORTO RICANS.

Territorial Rights and an Eight-Hour Day for Workmen.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special.)—The principal theatre of this city was taxed to its utmost capacity Sunday afternoon on the occasion of a public meeting of delegates from the chief towns of the island to draft recommendations regarding the necessities of the island for the use of the special commissioners who will be selected later to represent Porto Rico at Washington.

The assembly was fairly representative. There was abundant evidence of intelligent reflection on the part of the delegates and a determination not to tolerate partisan politics at this crisis in the island's affairs.

Carefully prepared reports were submitted by political, social and economic committees. The meeting received with enthusiasm resolutions demanding territorial rights, the cessation of the present military rule and the installation of a regular civil government.

Other resolutions were adopted asking an eight-hour day for laboring men and severely denouncing the present corrupt system of registering deeds of land. It was obvious that the delegates proceeded upon the assumption that the United States would grant Porto Rico territorial rights.

Death of Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Anne Maria Lee, mother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, died at "Highland Home," the residence of her son, Capt. Dan. M. Lee, in Stafford county, Va., from the effects of a severe fall a few days ago, which broke her hip.

Trouble at Pine Ridge Agency.

Word has reached the Interior Department, Washington, of trouble threated by a band of young Sioux on the Pine Ridge agency, in North Dakota, who are reported to have started an organized movement for the forcible removal of Indian Agent Clapp from the reservation.

A Countess Falls Into the Water.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—Countess Schimmelman, of Denmark, who is making a tour of the lakes doing evangelistic work, had a narrow escape from drowning Monday night. While crossing a plank from her yacht to the dock, the plank slipped, precipitating the Countess into the river. She was rescued by her son unconscious.

JUSTICE FOR DREYFUS.

Court of Cassation Decides on Revision of Case.

Paris, (Special).—The Court of Cassation granted the appeal for revision of the Dreyfus case, and ordered a supplementary inquiry, but refused to release the prisoner, pending a re-trial. The decision created no public excitement and complete tranquility prevails on the streets.

The decision of the court textually, is as follows:

"In view of the letter of the Minister of Justice, dated September 20, 1898; in view of the arguments of the public prosecutor denouncing to the court the condemnation pronounced by the first court-martial of the military government of Paris, on December 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, then a Captain of artillery attached to the general staff; in view of all the documents in the case and also of articles 443 and 446 of the code of criminal procedure, amended by the law of June 10, 1895, relative to the admissibility of an application in proper form for revision.

"Whereas, the application comes within the category of the cases contemplated in article 443, and has been introduced within the period fixed by article 444.

Ground for Further Inquiry.

"Whereas, The judgment, a revision of which is demanded, has the force of a chose jugee.

"Whereas, the documents produced do not place the court in a position to decide all the merits of the case, and there is ground for making a supplementary inquiry.

"For these reasons the court declares the application to be in proper form and legally admissible, and states that it will institute a supplementary inquiry, and declares there is no ground at the present moment for deciding on the public prosecutor's application for a suspension of the penalty."

The Judges of the court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judgment.

M. Yves Guyot, in the Siecle, asserts that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case were burned some days ago.

The public, whose admission to the court, was regulated with the greatest care, awaited the decision with marked calmness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into the lobbies, and there was evident anxiety to hear the verdict. There was no demonstration when the court rose.

HUNDREDS SICK AT CAVITE.

Climate and Sanitary Conditions Cause Malaria to Spread Alarmingly.

Manila, via San Francisco, (Special.)—The health of the troops here at present is far from being good.

At Cavite the conditions are very bad. Forty deaths have occurred there since September 1, mostly from typhoid fever. One-third of the officers of the Montana Volunteer Regiment are on the sick list, including the colonel and lieutenant-colonel. In one battery alone over 75 per cent. of the men stationed at Cavite have been on the sick list within a month.

The hospital accommodations are inadequate. The supply of medicines was exhausted at one time, and for days there was nothing medicinal to administer to the patients. The place is unhealthy at best. The men are quartered on ground floors, where it is damp, and in this country dampness is especially conductive to illness. Many of the men worked themselves ill during the process of cleaning Cavite, but now that sanitary conditions are being looked after an improved health record will doubtless follow.

In Manila the conditions are better, Malaria is the most common of the diseases among the troops. A malarial condition is the natural result of the climate and the sanitary conditions which prevail.

OMAHA EXPOSITION ENDED.

It Has Been Visited by 2,600,000 Persons and Is a Decided Success.

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition closed Monday. It is estimated that 75,000 people crowded the grounds. It was Omaha Day.

Up to Monday morning 2,552,396 people had registered at the turnstiles, so the grand total will considerably exceed 2,600,000. The exposition was a financial success, over $400,000 remaining to be divided among the stockholders. Nearly $2,000,000 has been received and $1,500,000 expended. The concessions paid the exposition amount to $300,000, and the exhibitors paid $200,000. Eighty thousand dollars were received from other sources.

The highest number of people in any one day was the opening day of the peace jubilee, when President McKinley spoke, 98,785 persons being present on that occasion.

ONE CHILD SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Bertha Veach, Aged Four Years, Accidently Kills Mabel S. Warren.

Newburg, N. Y., (Special.)—Mabel S. Warren, the six-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, was shot and killed by Bertha Veach, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Veach, near this city. The two families occupy one house.

Eli Veach, an adult brother of Bertha, was in the habit of carrying a revolver. He cleaned the weapon and left it loaded on a table in the dining room of their apartments.

While the older members of both families were getting ready for church Mabel Warren and Bertha Veach were engaged in play in the Warren apartments, and Bertha picked up the revolver and exclaimed, laughingly, "Look out Mabel, I shoot you."

She pointed the weapon at the other little girl and fired. The bullet struck Mabel in the left temple and she fell. The child died in a few hours.

A Train Wreck Near Carlisle.

Carlisle, Pa., (Special.)—A freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad parted at Berling Springs, and the rear section plunged into the front part of the train going down a grade. A number of cars were derailed. Brakeman H. S. Seholtz, of Harrisburg, was thrown down an embankment and injured internally. Three tramps who were stealing a ride were seriously injured and another tramp was instantly killed.

Large Fire at Tuskegee, Ala.

Nearly the entire business portion of Tuskegee, Ala., including thirteen business houses, the telephone exchange and opera house was destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Court of Cassation has decided to grant revision of the Dreyfus case, but not to release the prisoner.

President Zelaya, in a message to the Nicaraguan Congress, expresses a favorable opinion of the canal project of Messrs. Cragin and Eyre.

Chili has signed a protocol with Argentina about the Atacama dispute.

Delegates from the chief towns of Porto Rico met at San Juan and formulated demands on the United States for a territorial government and other reforms.

Two men, who are alleged to be anarchists and who were carrying dynamite, were arrested at Ponce, Porto Rico.

THE BREAKFAST.

I.

A ripple of laughter, and repartee bright;
A rustle of curtains that shook out the light
Of the broad sun, new-risen, o'er meadows and lakes,
And her eyes, and her red lips, and coffee and cake!
And who with the world that breakfast divide?
But a crust were a banquet with her at my side!

II.

A ripple of laughter—a rill of it, sweet
As the rills that toss lilies past meadows of wheat
When the June birds are singing o'er green fields and brakes:
And her eyes, and her red lips, and coffee and cakes!
And who with the world that breakfast divide?
But a crust were a banquet with her at my side!

III.

The light of her eyes, and the light of her face,
And the sun's light, gold-sifted through curtains of lace;
The breath of the morning o'er meadows and lakes,
And the blessing of Love over coffee and cakes!
Ah! who with the world would such breakfast divide?
But a crust were a banquet with her at my side!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

NORAH'S SACRIFICE.

"Ah, how pretty she is!" he said. "Was there ever such a pretty lass, d'ye think, Norah?"

"Perhaps not," said Norah; and she took her milking pails and followed May, going on before with a light step and a gay song, toward the meadow where the cows browsed. But when she was quite out of hearing of Ned Wilton, sitting perched upon the stile, she muttered to herself: "Pretty! pretty! pretty! Ah, they ring the changes upon that, these men, as the old bell-ringer that knew but his one tune used to do, down in the church tower. Pretty! pretty! pretty! It's never 'good'; it's never 'honest'; it's never 'true.' It's always 'pretty.' " Then she stopped and looked up and said with a quiver of passionate grief in her voice: "Oh, I'd give the world just to hear Ned Wilton call me pretty! What a fool I am!" and she went on with her pails toward the cows—Brown Bess and Lily White and Pretty Polly.

Certainly Norah was not pretty; and what there was in her face the man on the stile would have been the last to see. Had she been a queen, many would have seen something strangely fair and regular in her face. Had she been only a rich gentleman's daughter some one might have dreamed of those deep blue eyes and that pure brow of hers; but red, and white, and fat, and dimples, were the recognized beauties of the locality, as indeed they are all over the world, to such folk as her lot was cast among; and Norah was spoken of as "plain." Two years before, she had taken into her foolish head to like Ned Wilton very much; and he, the farmer's son, had thought well enough of the dairy-maid to say some very pleasant things to her. She had had a sweet dream, but May Britton's coming broke it. Her beauty was very bright and rare, and Ned forgot the nice girl he had been so fond of chatting with, for the pretty one, who smiled and glanced at him.

She was not as good as Norah; she had not half her earnestness and constancy; but the face was all to Ned. So May Britton wore a little plain gold ring that he had given her, and promised to be his wife in midsummer.

They lived upon the coast of Lincolnshire, and it was years ago. None of them knew how to write more than their names. The farmer's deepest lore was the market price of grain.

The girls slept together in an upper room of the house, and on her wedding eve May spread out gown and shoes and cheap white veil, and, dancing about them, boasted that when the morrow's sun had set she would be mistress of the house and Norah her servant. And Norah, thinking of the old grandmother who had begged her not to lose so good a place, said nothing, but stood silent, pale-faced and wan, and felt a bitter hate rising in her heart. Ned was away at the town and would not be back before next morning—the morning of his wedding. The old folks were asleep below. How easy it would be in the dead of night to do this beautiful, boasting creature some harm—to mar her beauty or even to end her life!

The thoughts grew so and were so horrible that Norah could not be sure of herself. May, watching her, saw only a deadly whiteness creep over her lips, and with the first touch of pity in her heart folded her veil away, and said, unwisely enough, but meaning it kindly:

"No doubt the next wedding will be yours, Norah."

Then Norah, without a look, turned and left the room. She ought to be safe from herself, for fiendish thoughts possessed her; and, longing for solitude, she climbed a ladder that lead to the tiled roof, and, seeking the shelter of the great chimney, sat down in its shadow and looked up at the sky. It was calm and full of stars. Its peacefulness had an instant influence on her. Repentant tears began to flow. She prayed as simple children pray: "Please make me good!" And all the hate for May left her heart, and her love for Ned—her yearning, aching love for him—softened into a sort of tender memory. Soon, with her white, well-developed milk-maid's arms under her head, she slept, under the canopy of the stars.

At last she began to dream. They were going to church—May and Ned—and she heard the wedding bells; but going in at the door she saw, instead of gayly-dressed guests, mourners all in black, and a coffin before the altar, and gave a scream and wakened. Bells were ringing, but not wedding bells—the bells that tolled if there were any need of the men of the place—if fire broke out or robbers were heard, or there were any rioting in the town. What could it mean? Norah listened. A strange surging sound fell upon her ears. Lights gleamed in all the houses. The truth flashed upon her. Years before her old grandmother had told her how the old sea wall had been washed away, and a tide had risen and swept in upon them on that wild coast, carrying with it, as it went out, kine and flocks, and little dwellings, and even land itself; and how there was mourning throughout the land for those that it had done to death—men and women and children—so that many a household long remembered it with woe. This had happened again. The sea wall was down—the floods were sweeping in. The bells were ringing as they had rung before in the ears of those who now lay in their graves—ringing to tell the same tale to those who were then unborn.

The house in which Norah dwelt was old and near the sea, far from all human aid, too; and its occupants were two very old people and two girls. The only one who would have aided them was far away, and the waters were rising even now above the windows of the lower rooms. She knew that the old people must be drowned in their beds if she did not wake them. She went down into the room where they slept, and cried out, as she shook them:

"The tide has risen again! The tide has risen again! Hear the bells!"

Then she led them, trembling and weeping in their helpless old age, to the roof, and found May already crouched there. She was crying also, and she turned to Norah and clutched her arm.

"Will the water rise so far?" she asked. "Shall I be drowned—I who was to be married to-morrow? Oh, it can't be, Norah!"

"Others will go with you," said North. "There are four of us."

"But no others besides me would have been so happy and so proud to-morrow," May moaned.

The old people shook and prayed, and cried softly. Norah, calm and silent, kept watch. The lights floating about told that boats were out. Help might come even yet, but the water was creeping up. It filled the house. It lapped the very eaves. Still it rose higher. Those upon the roof climbed to the very apex of its slope, and clung there, but the water reached their feet, and May was quite mad with terror, when a light glimmered close beside them, and a voice said:

"Good folks, there's room for some here. How many of you are there?"

"Four," said Norah.

"We've room for three," said the voice. "Is it Wilton's folk?"

"Yes."

Then a stout fellow strode over the roof and carried the old woman, and then the old man, and came back.

"We'll return for the other as soon as we can," said he; "keep up courage;" and he seized Norah's arm.

"In with you!" he cried. "There's little time to spare."

And May gave a scream, and cried: "Don't leave me! don't leave me!"

Then Norah, in whose heart jealousy had lighted its fires but an hour or so before, felt that the angels had quenched it with the waters of love.

"Leave me and take her," she said. "I'm not afraid: I'll wait. And she is to be Ned Wilton's wife to-morrow. Save her for his sake."

She commanded, she did not implore. The man who listened hardly thought of her sacrifice. He obeyed. May was in the boat.

"Keep courage until we come back!" he shouted, and rowed away.

Norah clung to the chimney side, and kept her feet firm on the roof, but they were ankle-deep now.

"Oh, dear, dear Ned!" she cried, you'll have your love to-morrow. What's plain Norah to any one? Who'll miss her but a poor old woman, who'll follow her soon? But she, May, is half your life, Ned. Oh, God be thanked that I can give myself for May for your sake!"

And in the starlight her face shone calm and sweet and happy as the water arose toward it. At last her feet lost their hold, and her strength was gone. She was lifted and whirled away; the long, brown hair, unloosened, swept far behind her; the marble face gleamed through rings of water that the starlight made a halo of. A voice sobbing through it said: "Ned, Ned, darling Ned, goodby!" and there was nothing to be seen but the flood still rising and the sky spread out above it.

On the morrow Norah Abbot's body was found lying close to the old church, when by that time the water had retreated. And Ned and May, among others, came to see. May wept. Ned stood quiet, but with a strange regret in his blue eyes. The story of her sacrifice had thrilled his heart. He looked down at her face, on which the beauty of her beautiful love and unselfishness had rested in her dying moments, leaving an angelic smile upon the marble lips, and said, in a dreamy way:

"May, she was pretty. I never knew Norah Abbot was pretty before."

And then he kissed her.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN NEGROES.

Colored Men Who Were Brought Up in the Jewish Faith.

"One of the most unusual experiences I have ever had," said a commercial traveller, "occurred two days ago in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. I met a number of colored men, women and children who spoke nothing but German. Before the day was around I met at least fifty colored people who spoke German. And when it came to speaking English they were not at all at their ease. I asked how this came about, and was told that the colored people came, twenty, thirty and forty years ago, up from the south, and settled among the quiet Pennsylvania German farmers of the Blue Mountain districts. The colored children grew up on the farms, where they worked and heard nothing but German spoken. They soon forgot nearly all the English they knew and now they rarely speak anything but German. Their children go to English country schools in winter, but as quickly as they are out of sight of their teacher they begin to talk the German dialect, and nothing else. I have been told that in recent years in Germany colored people speaking the language can be found in numbers, but they also speak English. These Pennsylvania German negroes of whom I speak use absolutely nothing but the German in their ordinary affairs of life. They are good farmers, live on Pennsylvania German cooking and have all the habits and customs of the Germans.

"Here in Reading I have just met a smart, intelligent, middle-aged black man, whose name is Solomon Williams and who belongs to the Jewish Church. He says he knows only one other colored Jew, a man named Moses Varns of New York. Both speak German quite well. Williams' parents were servants in a wealthy Hebrew family in New York. He was born while they were employed there, and named Solomon, and was brought up according to the Jewish faith. He observes all the Hebrew religious customs. His friend Varns was born and raised in the same conditions. I have heard of another colored Jew in Philadelphia, who also speaks German quite well. The other day I read in the New York Sun of a black man arrested in New York who had a rich Irish brogue and came from Ireland."

The Cute Yankee Farmer.

One of those peculiarly slab-sided, gaunt yankees, which the east produces in abundance, emigrated to a new locality. He was the very picture of a close, shifty, cute yankee, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights the neighbors willingly lent him a hand. After he had got everything fixed to his notion he bethought himself of chickens, for he was fond of eggs. He was too honest to steal them and to poor to buy them, so he concluded to borrow them. He formed his plan and went to a neighbor and accosted him thus: "Wal, I reckon you hain't got no old settin' hen nor nothin' you would lend me for a few weeks?"

"I will lend you one with pleasure," replied his neighbor.

The yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor, from whom he borrowed a dozen eggs. In due course of time the borrowed hen hatched out a dozen chickens. Then the yankee was puzzled—he could return the hen, but where was he to obtain a dozen eggs.

Another idea—and who ever saw a yankee without an idea?—came to his relief. He would keep the hen until she laid a dozen eggs. He then returned the hen and the eggs to their respective owners, remarking as he did so: "Wal, I guess I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as you ever laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, nuther."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Better Tenement Movement in Germany.

Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, Germany: "There is a movement on foot to furnish workingmen with better tenements. Now they are crowded into buildings which often look like barracks. The proposed houses will be built upon lots about 16 1-2 feet wide by 102 feet deep, thereby allowing for a front yard of flowers and a back yard for a vegetable garden and shed, the latter for the keeping of poultry or some domestic animal. The houses will contain five rooms each. A parlor and kitchen will be on the first floor, the parlor containing a porcelain stove and heating pipes, and the kitchen a washboiler and stove. The three bedrooms on the second floor will easily hold five or six persons, and can be made to accommodate ten. In the largest room an iron stove will be placed. A pump will provide water where the city water works do not extend to the house. In connection with the shed is a water closet. The cost of such a house and lot, when a number are built at a time, will be between $850 and $950. It will rent for about $53 a year; that is, for the same price the workingman has to pay for two rooms in the barracks-like tenements of the larger cities."

Russia's Progress in Poultry Industry.

Russia has made rapid progress in the poultry and egg industry, which now occupies the fifth place in value of her exports, representing $11,587,500 in 1894. Pheasants are successfully bred, and geese find a ready sale in foreign markets.

FRANCE'S GRIP ON SPAIN.

The Relations of the Two Countries Have Long Had Peculiarities.

Ever since, and even before, the days when the kings of France and Spain met on the Isle of Pheasants and made the treaty of the Pyrenees, one of the chief aims of the French policy has been to obtain influence and control in Spain. It was for this that France fought her two most bloody and also most unsuccessful wars. The war with the Spanish succession was chiefly fought out in Bavaria and the Low Countries, but the object of France was control in Spain. Louis XIV., in fact, defied the world, and very nearly ruined his country by insisting on his policy of controlling Spanish affairs.

It was the same with Napoleon. Though, like Louis XIV., he did not try to annex any part of Spain after the manner of his annexation in Italy and Germany—he know how dangerous it is to "spoil the face" of a Spaniard—yet he strained every nerve to obtain control of the Iberian Peninsula, and may indeed be said to have maimed the empire by his determination to make Spain a political satellite of France. But for the Peninsular war Napoleon might have escaped his final debacle. But no sooner was Napoleon finally overthrown and the Bourbons re-established than the secular desire to control Spain reasserted itself.

In 1823 a French army crossed the Pyrenees and occupied Madrid, and for the time France obtained complete ascendency in Spain. The influence thus obtained had no doubt to give way to English pressure; but it reappeared again with Louis Philippe's scheme which so nearly produced a war with England and seemed to promise so much for French influence in the peninsula.

Napoleon III. always exercised a great deal of indirect influence in Spain, and was careful to maintain the old policy—that of possessing what Americans call "a pull" on the government at Madrid. It was, indeed, the fear of losing French influence in Spain that nominally produced the Franco-Prussian war. (The immediate cause of the war was a dispute as to the filling of the Spanish throne.) After the war France was for a time too busy at home to pay much attention to Spanish affairs, but it was with a sense of deep indignation and disgust that she learned that Alphonso XII. had visited Berlin, had accepted the colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans, and that Spain was apparently slipping under the influence of the Triple Alliance. Immediately the French statesmen saw the error that had been made, and it became at once the avowed object of the French foreign office to do everything that was possible to conciliate Spain and re-establish French influence at Madrid. Chance helped the French by the death of the king, and since then French influence over Spain has been steadily and zealously built up by every possible means.—London Spectator.

The Mother No Mentor.

I had taken a very toothsome but not highly finished dinner at the mountain farmhouse, and when I started on my way the daughter, who had looked after my wants at the table, informed me that if I had no objections she would "ride a piece" with me. I gave an immediate consent, and we were presently jogging along toward the Cumberland River.

"I presume," I said, bowing with as much gallantry as the circumstances would permit, "that if any of your beaus should see us riding together my life would scarcely be safe from their jealous rage."

"Well, I s'pose ef Jim wuz here," she hesitated, "it mightn't be sich a picnic as it looks, fer Jim's mighty bad about me. That's why he aint here now."

"Why?" I asked with considerably more interest and not so much bow and palaver.

"He shot a hole through the last feller I rid with and had to take to the woods till he gits well."

"Does your mother approve of your marrying him?" I asked.

"No," she responded easily. "Maw aint talkin' one way ner t'other. She's been married four times and has made such a dratted muss uv it every time that she says she aint a fittin' person to give advice on the marryin' question, nohow, even ef I wuzn't old enough to do my own pickin' an' choosin'," which seemed to be such an unanswerable argument that I retired from the field.—Washington Star

Mr. Billtops and Himself.

"Mrs. Billtops says she doesn't wonder the children are the way they are," said Mr. Billtops, "because if anything happens to me I am 'way down, and anybody can tell it by just looking at me.

"I suppose that is so, and it makes me laugh to think of having it any other way. I've tried it time and again, but, gracious me! I never hit it at all. Um—m—I've made a pretty fair bluff at life and achieved—well, I won't say how much or how little success, but there's one thing I have never been able to do yet, and that is to achieve a victory over myself.

"I am still at it, and I expect to get there some day, but the best I've been able to do so far is to get a fence up around myself, and keep myself within certain bounds. And you heard what Mrs. Billtops said just now—it seems that when I come to the fence and look over, if there's anything the matter with me, I'm the most forlorn-looking object that ever was.

"So you see that as far as gaining a victory over myself is concerned I am still a poor, weak brother. But then I reckon there's a lot of us like that."—New York Sun.

CONVICT STEALS A STEAMBOAT.

Desperate Escape of Henry Bradley from Governor's Island.

A daring and successful dash for freedom was made recently by Henry Bradley, a convict on Governor's Island, the Government reservation in New York Harbor. To regain his liberty he stole a government steamer, and in the exciting chase by an armed guard who followed on another steamer he gave his pursuers the slip.

Armed guards watched over the prisoners, but at 7 o'clock a. m., while the other convicts worked on the dock, Bradley was alone on the steamer. Shouting to the guard standing on the landing ship that something had gone wrong with the engines, he said: "I'm going to see how she works." Immediately there was a puff of steam, the hawser was cast away from the boat and before the surprised guards could recover from their astonishment the General Fair had steamed out of the dock and was heading for mid-stream with Bradley for crew and passenger.

An outcry was at once raised, and four minutes later the Hettie Palmer, a government steam lighter, started in pursuit with an armed guard on board. Bradley, however, is an experienced engineer, and he was able to get every inch of speed that was in the General Fair. When he saw the Hettie Palmer leaving Governor's Island in pursuit he ran directly for the Atlantic dock at Brooklyn.

With full steam on he ran in between a barge and a steamer moored in the dock, and without waiting to turn off steam, jumped upon the barge, from which he made his escape through the docks. During the run across Bradley exchanged his prison garb for the working clothes of the engineer of the General Fair. The guard on the Hettie Palmer landed and made a thorough search of the docks, but without finding Bradley.

An Ingenious Fraud.

A most ingenius quack who was in the habit of "practicing" with great success on board the boats running between Dover and Calais has just been arrested in Paris. His method was as follows: He embarked on board the boat and during the crossing a woman, his accomplice, pretended to be violently seasick, so bad, indeed, that she collected around her a group of sympathizing passengers. The swindler then turned up with a small bottle containing, as he affirmed, a drug of marvelous efficacy, which he offered to the sick lady. She, having swallowed one mouthful, declared herself miraculously restored. The bystanders never failed to ask the quack for his secret, and he, giving himself out as an inventor who was going to England to dispose of his parent, said that nevertheless for humanity's sake he would dispose of a few bottles of his medicine just before the boat arrived in port for the sum of $5 each. The silly people who bought them had thus no time to discover that the "drug" was only colored water, an unlucky discovery reserved for their return voyage. This chevalier d'industrie was arrested while walking in Paris, where he was recognized by one of his dupes.

Choctalk.

Choctalk is, in two principal respects, a perfectly secret language. It is absolute jargon to the untaught listener, and it is fairly easy to learn if one is possessed of common-sense and a little patience. But though choctalk is learned or taught viva voce without difficulty, yet since it is almost impossible as a written language, it is extremely hard to explain it in print.

But if one cares enough to learn it to study the directions carefully, after he has mastered it, he will have no trouble in teaching his friends, and the fun of using it will amply repay him.

Firstly, then, each word of choctalk is an indication of the English word which it represents, and is accomplished in the following manner: The first letter of the English word is pronounced, not sounded, but given its full name as in the alphabet. If the initial letter of a word is c, say see; if it is h, say aitch; if w, say double you; if a, say a. After the initial letter is pronounced, sound all the other consonants in the word, omitting entirely the vowels.

Wedding Put Off for Fifty Years.

Major D. H. Stewart, 75, married Miss Sarah Jane Evans, 71, at the Presbyterian church, Morgantown, W. Va., recently, with ring, veil, orange blossoms, etc. Both are wealthy. Stewart and Miss Evans were lovers in childhood, and were engaged fifty years ago. Miss Evans's parents parted them, so Stewart married, raised a family, was bereaved, met Miss Evans, found her still a maiden who loved him and had refused dozens of marriage offers, proposed and was accepted. They are a handsome couple, and Miss Evans has always been a social favorite, going regularly into society even to the present.—Baltimore American.

Searchlights in Balloons.

Russia is experimenting with giant searchlights mounted in balloons and containing electric burners connected with dynamos upon the ground. The largest of these yet reported is of 5,000 candle power. At a distance of only 600 yards above the earth it will illuminate a circular area 500 yards in diameter to the brightness of day.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

RAILROAD ABANDONED

Brave Engineer Richards Defies Threats of Death From His Workmen—Williamsport Terrorized by a Man With a Large Knife—A Parrot, 100 Years Old, Had Been in One Family for Fifty Years.

New developments relative to the abandonment of the Delaware & Hudson gravity road have come to light. The proposal to abandon the road has been known to the officials for some time, but not until Friday was it made public. The decrease in the shipments of coal for the last few years, and the heavy cost of transfers has reduced the profits to such an extent that the road became an expense, and the officials had to face the issue of running at a loss, or abandoning the road entirely. The canal between Honesdale and Rondout will also be discontinued, and although the output of coal will not decrease a cheaper route will be taken to deliver it at New York city. In ten years the number of boats on the canal has been reduced from 1400 to 250. The change will jeopardize the future of Honesdale, as the loss to the town will amount to $12,000 a month, a large number of the taxpayers being employed on the canal and gravity. Waymart and Prompton will suffer most, as almost their entire sustenance comes from this source. The loss will be keenly felt in Carbondale, far more than 500 men will be affected. The locomotive shops will not be interfered with, but the gravity car and repair shops will be closed. The history of the road is interesting and dates back to 1825, when it was commenced, and was completed in 1828. Up to 1870 it was estimated that the canal had cost $63,099.54, and the gravity road $3,000,000. The first locomotive ever used in America was run over this road. This was the Stourbridge Lion, manufactured in Stourbridge, England, and now at the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

His Life in His Own Hands.

William Richards, of West Chester, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a hunted man. A few days ago he killed one colored man and wounded another during an attempt to murder and rob him, and now a gang of a couple of hundred colored men have notified him that his life must pay the forfeit. Richards has been working in a lonely locality, some distance above Pittsburg, in charge of a large number of colored men, who are known as dangerous characters. He made his home alone in a hut near the scene of the work. A few days ago the pay car visited the place and left the pay for the men. This fact was generally known, and it was thought Richards had the money in his cabin. That night three members of the gang went to the place and broke into it, but Richards met them at the door with a revolver. The first man was instantly killed by a bullet through his heart, and the second one was wounded, but was taken away by the third. Richards has been exonerated by a coroner's jury, but sleeps with two revolvers beside him. He has received many threats against his life, but will retain his position.

An Alleged Jack, the Ripper.

The people of the northeastern section of the city of Williamsport are in a state of terror over the actions of an individual who declares himself to be "Jack the Ripper." Several persons who have been on the streets late at night have been held up by the fellow who flourishes a large knife and makes all manner of threats. On each occasion the alleged "Ripper" has been frightened away by the approach of other belated pedestrians. Women are afraid to venture upon the streets in that section of the city after nightfall, and many of the residents have armed themselves and promise to give the "Ripper" a warm welcome on his next appearance. The police have made efforts to capture the man, but have failed.

Canal and Railroad Abandoned.

At a conference of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company officials in Scranton, it was decided to abandon the gravity road of that company running from Olyphant to Honesdale, a distance of twenty-six miles, and the canal from Honesdale to Rondout-on-the-Hudson, a distance of 108 miles. This decision will be a bad blow to the town of Honesdale, as it depends largely on the gravity road and canal for existence. The canal, it is said, will be purchased by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and its terminus changed to Hawley. It will be operated in connection with the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company.

A Hunter Accidently Shot.

John Bower, only son of Calvin M. Bower, of Bellefonte, while on the way home from a hunting trip, was accidently shot by a companion, whose gun was discharged by contact with a barbed wire fence. The load entered Bower's left shoulder above his heart. Bower will recover, but it is said he owes his life to a heavy padded corduroy coat which he had on, and which impeded the progress of the shot.

Rendered Homeless by Fire.

Fire broke out at Reading in the Italian quarter and two houses were destroyed and two families rendered homeless. Frank Stavagi has $75 in notes secreted in a trunk representing the earnings of several years. This was destroyed. So was $100 belonging to John Madonti, a boarder. Stavagi's little daughter was painfully burned.

George W. Scheffer Dead.

George W. Scheffer, Treasurer of the County of York, died suddenly at his residence in East York. He was 56 years old. Mr. Scheffer was elected to the Treasurership in 1896. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster of East York (Freystown), and remained in that capacity until the office was discontinued. For many years he was engaged in milling and mercantile pursuits.

A Christening Starts a Riot.

While a christening in a Slavish home in Johnstown was in progress beer and whiskey started a free-for-all fight in which fifteen Slavs took part. Two of the participants, including the father of the child, were badly hurt. The other thirteen were arrested by the police and locked up.

"Unloaded" Gun Explodes.

George Wagner, aged 14 years, is lying at the point of death at his home in Dale from a bullet wound in his back, inflicted with a gun in the hands of a companion. It was another case of an "unloaded" gun. Wagner cannot recover.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 10

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is required and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for November now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

New Goods Arriving Daily

Our buyer has just returned from Eastern cities where he purchased a finer and larger assortment of goods than ever before carried by us. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. You will find all the latest shades and finest quality. Also a large stock of Calicoes and Ginghams. Our Queensware Department has been replenished, and the housewife will find everything here convenient and useful in that line. Call and see our goods.

Wolf & Crawford.

Couldn't do Without Them

There are always those who will kick. For instance, if you publish jokes with whiskers on them, some will say you ought to be in a lunatic joint. If you don't print something to smile at, they say you are a pessimistic fossil. If you spread yourself and write a good original article they will say it is stolen. If you reprint an article they say you can't write. If you say a deserved word for a man, you are partial; if you compliment the ladies, the men are jealous; and if you don't the verdict of the ladies is to the effect that your paper is not fit to use in the construction of a bustle. If you stay in your office you are afraid to remain on the streets; if you do you are lazy. If you look seedy you are squandering your money; if you wear good clothes you are a dude and don't pay for them. If you play a social game and get stuck, you are a fish; if you win you are a tin horn, and so it goes through one continual round of pleasant complications.

No Longer an "Iron Horse."

It has been remarked that it is no longer appropriate to call the locomotive an "iron horse," and that it is time to change the term and say "the steel horse." At present the greater part of the locomotive is steel. The massive boiler, the firebox, wheel centers, axles, driving rods, and in many cases the cylinders, steam chests and even the cab, are built of steel. The desire to get increased strength in all the working parts, with the least increase in weight, will soon necessitate an all-steel locomotive.

Girls It's the Truth.

Sam Jones asked the following pertinent question: "Do you know that boys are much more particular whom they go with than girls? You may think it a strange statement, but it is so. A girl will go in the streets in open day with a boy that gets drunk, but the minute a boy finds out that a girl gets drunk he won't go with her. I wish our girls would be as particular with whom they go as the boys are."

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE BORO.

A Large Vote Out and a Very Quiet Election.

The vote in the boro Tuesday was a heavy one, there being 126 cast. Only a few votes remained to be polled. The election was quiet with little or no excitement and proceeded quietly. The Democrats were in evidence and stuck faithfully to the ticket. There was very little cutting down, and the Republicans suffered most through it. Swallows vote was below one year ago when he received 24. The vote was as follows:

Governor.	
Stone, R.	24
Jenks, D.	91
Swallow, P.	10
Lieutenant Governor.	
Gobin, R.	24
Sowden, D.	95
Nichols, P.	6
Secretary of Internal Affairs.	
Latta, R.	24
DeLacy, D.	95
Dickson, P.	5
Judge of the Superior Court.	
Porter, R.	26
Porter, R.	22
Tricket, D.	99
Bower, D.	95
Vail, P.	4
Congressmen at Large.	
Grow, R.	28
Davenport, R.	24
Iams, D.	94
Weller, D.	95
Garber, P.	2
Sharpless, P.	2
Congress.	
Arnold, R.	26
Hall, D.	96
Rheem, P.	2
State Senator.	
Osburn, R.	25
Heinle, D.	95
Long, P.	1
Legislature.	
Daley, R.	27
Townsend, R.	26
Foster, D.	93
Wetzel, D.	95
Williams, P.	4
Long, P.	4
Prothonotary.	
Williams, R.	30
Gardner, D.	93
District Attorney.	
Spangler, D.	102
County Surveyor.	
Herring, D.	97

Death of an Aged Man.

Samuel Condo died last Wednesday at the residence of his son, Cook Condo, North Fairview street, this city. He was stricken three weeks ago with paralysis, from which he died. Deceased would have been 76 years old on the 15th of this month. The remains were buried at Rebersburg, where funeral services were held on Sunday morning. Mr. Condo's wife died in 1891. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. George Weber, Rebersburg; Mrs. Arthur Grieb, Booneville; Mrs. Jacob Gentzel, Sober; Mrs. Gollatz Bremen, Ind, and by one son, Cook Condo, of this city.—Lock Haven Express.

Names on Old Maps.

In the collection of books belonging to the late Edward W. Wells, of Hartford, recently disposed of at auction, was an old American geography, dating back a century and a half, its maps indicating the limited knowledge of the territory of the continent which then prevailed. The Great Lakes were named Superior, Illinois, Huron, Erie and Frontenac. New England was a little patch on the chart, reaching up to the St. Lawrence river, with no State divisions indicated. The Ohio river was set down as the Ovo.

Sunbury Lumberman Dead

Ira T. Clement, a well known lumberman of Sunbury, died at that place Saturday after a short illness. He was 85 years old. He embarked in the lumber business in 1874 and erected the first saw mill in that section. At the time of his death he was considered the lumber king of the West Branch valley. He was also owner of a large number of steam boats plying between Sunbury, Shamokin Dam and Northumberland.

Red for Soldiers.

It is stated that tests made abroad show that scarlet is second among the colors in the order of disappearance from view when troops are marching at a distance. Scarlet is also reported to be the most difficult color to hit in long-range firing. There may have been good reasons, therefore, for the selection of scarlet for British uniforms. Every custom began with a reason in some experience more or less understood.

Mormon Missionaries.

Elk county has been invaded by a couple of Mormon elders who propose to show the natives the errors of their ways and put them in line for salvation. The missionaries have been laboring in Cameron county and the Star says they are both possessing young men.

Union County Deaths.

Recent Union county deaths: In West Buffalo, the widow of Jacob Frederick, aged 72 years. In West Buffalo, Sophia, daughter of Sam'l Bachman, aged 20 years. In Danville, Nancy Gibson, aged 86 years. Near Hartleton, the wife of Wm. Wolf, aged 28 years. In East Buffalo, Miss Maria Miller, in her 90th year.

Largest in the State.

Centre county contains more square miles than any other county in the state having 1,227. Lycoming is the next largest, it containing 1,213 square miles of territory.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER

Foster's Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 5th to 9th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 10th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 11th, great central valleys 12th to 14th, eastern states 15th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13th, great central valleys 15th, eastern states 17th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. November 21, will average below normal in the northern states, above in the southern and about on the Pacific slope.

The Driver and the Mule.

Saturday evening, while the students of State College were waiting at the P. and E. crossing for the down town car, they employed the time by giving the college yell, making sport of passers-by and playing "high jinks" generally. A man driving a long-eared mule came along and the driver and the animal were made the special object of their sarcastic remarks. The driver stopped the animal, looked his tormentors in the face and, pointing at the mule, yelled: "Boys, don't you think you ought to be ashamed of yourselves to make fun of your poor brother?" The answer was so unexpected that the students were taken off their guard and were speechless until the driver and the mule drove out of sight. —Lock Haven Democrat.

Penns Valley Educators Trump in Illinois.

Prof. Perry O. Stiver, a native of Potters Mills, many years a resident of Freeport, Ill., is on the Illinois Democratic state ticket, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Cyrus Grove, son of that well-known Gregg township farmer, John Grove, has been nominated by the Democracy of Stevenson county, for County Superintendent of Schools.

Centre county has sent many of her sons west where they became useful citizens and reflected credit upon the county of their birth.

Woman's Grim Prophecy.

Mrs. Helen Gardner, after gazing intently at a meeting of women at the Woman's Press Club, got up and declared that women of a few centuries hence undoubtedly would be toothless and hairless. "This statement is by no means personal," she hastened to explain. "I do not refer only to the members of this club, but to all women. That is the verdict of evolutionists. Heredity teaches us that this is so. The food we eat grows softer and softer, and our teeth become more and more unnecessary to us. But, she said, in spite of all this, the woman of the future will be a match for the man of the future, just as she is a match for the man of the present.

Treat Trees as a Crop.

State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock says that maintaining a timber crop means maintaining a profitable industry, in view of the wane of such resources. Trees are just as much a crop to be grown and harvested as any produce of the farm. If we cared as much for our forests as Germany does we would obtain most of our taxes from them, and to that extent would be individually relied of the burden of taxation. This is proven by the experience of other nations.

Mrs. Amanda Harter.

Amanda, wife of Calvin Harter, of near Jacksonville, died on morning of Oct. 26, after an illness of only one day, aged 32 years, 6 months. She was born near Rockgrove, Ill., and was a daughter of Hiram Orndorf, of that place, and formerly of near Jacksonville. She came to Pennsylvania at the early age of 18, taught school until she was united in marriage to Calvin Harter.

It Pays.

Every newspaper treasures up in its memory the names of its friends, and likewise its enemies. It seldom if ever overlooks an opportunity to assist the former, but never goes out of its way to boost the latter. Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere. People who show the newspaper people kindness never make a better investment or one that more surely pays them a hundred fold sooner or later.

OLD CENTRE REDEEMED.

The entire Democratic ticket has been elected in this county by nearly an old fashioned majority.

Chairman Taylor proved all efficient in his management of the campaign, aided by earnest assistants.

The Reporter and editor have received many congratulations for doing effective work in aid of this result—we tip our hat.

Postponed Indefinitely.

An order received by Col. Burchfield of the 5th Reg., from the war department at Washington, indefinitely postpones mustering out the soldier boys. The boys had hoped to be out of the service this week.

Joined the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Ralph Illingsworth a few years ago pastor of the Centre Hall M. E. church, and a brilliant young divine, has gone over to the Presbyterians and joined the Presbytery of Erie, Pa.

WON'T ACCEPT IT.

The Council Refuses to Take the Reservoir Because it Leaks.

There is an evident hitch in the amicable proceedings between the contractor who constructed the boro water plant and the town council over the payment for the work done on the system, and the council refuses to accept the reservoir completed last week because it is unsatisfactory and as they allege, will not hold water.

The reservoir was constructed according to the lines laid down by the members of the council. Its original cost was to be about $1100. Changes were made in the plans and a further outlay of several hundred dollars was authorized on the hole. There remains due the contractors about $700 on the plant which we understand the council refuses to pay until the work is satisfactory. Last week water was turned in the reservoir. When it had a couple feet of water in it began to leak An effort was made to stop the leaks, but there is still a small stream trickling down the mountain side.

Members of council say the contractor must make the work satisfactory or they will expend the money withheld and make the repairs.

There is an evident difference between the parties also on the mains and ditching. A bill was handed in for the work which the council say has not been done, and want more evidence before the bill is paid. They allege the lines have not been accepted although they authorized three-fourths of the people to connect. How the matter will be adjusted remains to be seen. The contractors will likely resort to legal process to collect what is due them.

Short Apple Crop.

The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in the record breaking crop of 1897. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach the average.

In the great apple states of the west the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop.

The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was excessive rainfall, which washed the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave ad ded to the injury, and subsequen moist, humid weather was favorable to the development of fungus disease.

No "Prosperity" at Scotia.

The large Scotia ore operation, owned and operated in the west end of this valley, by the Carnegie firm, will close down at once permanently. They employed about one hundred men on this operation, and it was equipped with the best machinery for mining ore. The plant will at once be dismantled and shipped away. This will leave scores of families in that community in a deplorable condition without work in sight, and with winter staring them in the face.

Great prosperity was promised these people if McKinley was elected, but they find themselves sadly duped like the rest of the country.

After News.

Here is the way an exchange goes after news: "If your wife whips you let us know and we will set you right before the world. If you have company tell us, if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your home call on us and we will furnish a name for him or her, as the case may warrant. If you have a party or gathering of any kind bring around a cake, seven or eight pies and a side of ham, not necessarily to eat, but just to show your friendship. You needn't mind inviting us, as it may be too cool for our wardrobe. We want the news.

Wandered Away from Home.

A child who wandered away from her home in Burns valley, Pa., was lost in the mountains. When found she was in the midst of wild animals and among rattlesnakes, but she declared they had made no attack upon her, and that she had subsisted among them by eating wild berries. The hunting party that found her killed twelve rattlers near the rock where she was discovered.

Died at Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Amanda Acker died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Emma Beaver, at Aaronsburg, last Friday morning at the age of over 74 years. She had been an invalid for many years. Interment was made at Aaronsburg.

Large Tobacco Crop.

Clinton county raised 1,124,900 pounds of tobacco this year, which sold for $112,490. It averaged 1,400 pounds to the acre, or $140.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

We name a few things below and feel satisfied that you will be well paid for your time if you come and merely look them over. Then again, we are sure if you examine you will buy.

Hand Saw, so handy and nice	10c
Klondike Lantern	25c
Lantern Globe	5c
Double Bitted Ax	65c
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, nickle plated, set	75c
Butcher Knives	10c to 25c
Cobblers sets, 4 lasts and stand	35c
Mens Working Glove	25c
Mens Canton Flannel Drawers	25c

Many more like the above.

You know we buy Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Chestnuts and most everything.

You can buy Bellefonte Bread, Fresh Oysters, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, and the famous Columbia Flour.

We are here to try and stay, and will give you all that's in it for your money.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Dress Goods—all the latest at extremely low prices.

Black Goods—almost exclusively Priestly, wish we could say altogether, but none but the finer grades are made by the celebrated makers.

Curtain Materials all the very latest from 5c. to 60c. a yard.

Bicycle Hose at 10c, worth 15c. A full line in all sizes.

Art Squares, Druggets, Rugs, and Mattings. Mattings as low as 9c. a yard.

Blue and Red Bed Spreads.

A large Spool Knitting Silk, in 12 shades, 5c. a spool.

More of those 25c. All Wool Dress Goods.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Another Chance in Furniture.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Bed Room Suit, solid Posts and Double Tops, only - $12.75

(Regular price is $18.50.)

ALSO

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Rocker, (rodded arms,) only - - - - $1.50

We Only Advertise what We Have to Offer You.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets

We Will Save You Dollars!

By reason of close business relations with one of the leading manufacturers in New York of

...Ladies' Coats and Capes...

We claim to be able to undersell all others in this branch of our business.

We Can Give You Better Class of Goods, and a Larger Assortment to Select From.

If in want of anything in either

Ladies', Misses' or Children's Wraps

Do not buy until you have seen our goods and get our prices.

We will prove to your entire satisfaction that our claim is justified.

We will save you money in your buying.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Everybody Wears Coat Tails—A Compliment to a Princess—Trifles That Tell—A Mother Goose Party—Etc., Etc.

EVERYBODY WEARS COAT TAILS.

We will all have to wear coat tails this winter. That fact is indisputable. A coat or a bodice to be correct must be quite short in front and then slope away in long curving lines from the middle to the back, like a man's ordinary cutaway coat, only the tails can be elongated to any desired length.

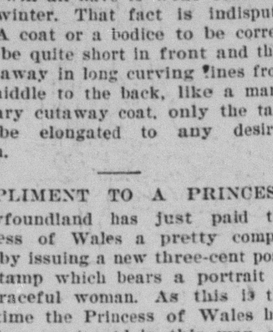
COMPLIMENT TO A PRINCESS.

Newfoundland has just paid the Princess of Wales a pretty compliment by issuing a new three-cent postage stamp which bears a portrait of the graceful woman. As this is the first time the Princess of Wales has ever been portrayed in this way, every collector of stamps in the British Empire will naturally be anxious to secure a specimen of the new stamp. This is the third of a series of royal portraits to appear on the stamps of Newfoundland. The first two, the one-cent with Queen Victoria's portrait, and the two-cent with that of the Prince of Wales, have already been issued.

LADIES' WAIST.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This dainty waist is developed in lilac colored silk with the figure of a deeper shade of lilac. The only decoration is the frill of lace at the wrist, the lace and stripes of dark lilac velvet on the full epaulettes. A crushed collar and a girdle of the



same color when worn with a skirt of deep velvet makes the suit one of delicate harmony. The waist has a full back and front placed over a fitted a lining of the usual seams and pieces. The outside closing at the left side and the lining in the center front. The sleeves have two pieces in the lining; the outside developed in any transparent goods to be worn over silk as an evening or house waist.

Four yards of 30-inch material are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size.

No. 361 is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

TRIFLES THAT TELL.

It is the trifles that tell in a woman's makeup, observes Madame Millet, in The Household. Be sure and buy good gloves. Suede or undrest gloves make the hand look smaller than a glace kid. When you take off your gloves pull them into shape, straightening each finger, fold them, and lay them in a box. See that your shoes fit nicely and comfortably when you buy them, and keep the buttons sewed on; never be guilty of putting on a boot that has a button off. When your boots are somewhat shabby, apply a boot dressing, or if you can do no better—and it is really the best thing, and preserves the leather better than a liquid dressing—use your husband's, father's, or brother's blacking, only do not strive for quite as high polish as they do. If new boots get muddy and you have to wash them, apply vaselin on a cloth and rub well. Never buy a flimsy, cheap veil. A good net will outwear three or four cheap ones, and nothing looks more shabby than a cheap veil. If you tie it once and then pin it with a long black-headed pin, or one more costly if you have it, it will last longer than to tie it in a double knot, as many do. When you remove it fold it and place in a veil-case, or lay it in a box with your hat.

"THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD."

Upon no member of the late Empress of Austria's family has the grief and horror of her assassination fallen with more crushing weight than upon her sister, the Queen of Naples.

Living in the most complete retirement in Paris for the greater part of the year, the name of the Queen of Naples is never seen in connection with any court or social festivities. The luxury of a court has been denied to the Queen, it is true, but not what is for her "the luxury of doing good."

Day after day a large packet of letters is laid before her, and each contains a pitiful appeal for aid from some poor Neapolitan. Every letter is read by the Queen herself and every applicant is aided in some way from her own private means, unless it can be clearly proved that the demand for help is a fictitious one.

The quarters where the Neapolitan poor reside are regarded as among the most dangerous in the French metropolis, and would not be entered, even by men, without some justifiable misgivings. Nevertheless, the Queen constantly penetrates fearlessly and unguarded into the most dangerous of these quarters, which even a French policeman would hesitate to enter alone.

One day it will be to visit some poor Neapolitan child dying of consumption—a terrible scourge among these half-starved southerners in the rigorous Paris winters—whom she compels the padrone to let her send home to Italy; or a dying workman, whose wife and children she consoles not less with kind and gracious words of sympathy than with the material help she renders.

"Poor boy, we cannot save his life," said her Majesty to the writer last winter, speaking of one of her numerous proteges, whom she was thus sending back to Naples—"Poor child, he is going home to die, but," she added, as a light seemed to beam over her face, "he will at least see the sun, and feel the warm air of Naples once again!"—Philadelphia Press.

MAN'S DISLIKE OF COSMETICS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Woman's Home Companion discusses "Man's Limitations" when he attempts to discourse on the secrets of beauty. She says:

"To the average man the word 'cosmetics' has the effect of a red rag shaken in the face of a bull. Yet the word does not mean paint or pigment. Trace it back and you will find it signifies a preparation to restore harmony. This is the age of specialists. In days gone by whatever evil befell the human body the family physician was expected to relieve. Now we have the dentist, the surgeon, the oculist, the aurist, the pedicure, and still others skilled in the treatment of scalp and skin. A good complexion is the background of a woman's beauty. Nature's most beautiful grouping of feature is ruined if the background loses its tone or becomes seamed or spotted. To avoid such disaster with the flight of years requires knowledge and patience. There are specialists in this line who are just as expert as the dentist or the oculist. No man is indignant or disgusted if his wife consults the dentist. He does not tell her that a cheerful disposition will preserve her teeth. Yet the complexion feels the ravages of indigestion, time and inheritance quite as much as the teeth or eyes, and needs quite as skillful treatment. Yet the majority of ladies must keep their methods a secret because of the intolerance and unreason of man upon this subject.

ble rouge on her cheeks, powder on her rouge on her cheeks, powder on her nose, or pencil marks under her eyes, a man has a right to utter a protest and voice his disgust. But he never stops at that. He immediately proceeds to air his ancient theories about a cheerful disposition and soap and water as the only cosmetic proper for a respectable woman to use. Meantime the deadly scented soap-cake has ravaged more complexions than any pigment on the market."

GIRL'S BLOUSE COSTUME.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This practical and pretty dress for a girl is developed in a woollen goods, the main color of which is red and the raised threads of dark blue. The collar and vest are made of red broadcloth. The suit is trimmed with dark blue braid and suggests the military effect so popular for children. The suit is formed of a sleeveless waist to

which may be attached the full portion of the skirt. If a very warm dress be required this waist may be made of broadcloth, otherwise only a shield-shaped piece may be used to cover the lining where the opening will reveal it. The blouse consists of a seamless back and front closing through a box plait in the center, the sailor collar and the sleeve having a neat cuff at the wrist. An elastic run through a casing at the bottom of the blouse adjusts the fulness snugly to the figure.

Three and one-eighth yards of 44-inch material are required to make this dress for a miss of ten years.

No. 405 is cut in sizes from six to fourteen years.

A MOTHER GOOSE PARTY.

A Mother Goose party for children has endless possibilities. It should be a delight to the few favored grown folks whose good fortune finds them present, and a charming "make-believe" to the happy little ones, from the initial march to the final adieux.

A pleasant illusion is created for the arriving guests if the hostess is costumed as Mother Goose, and keeps the goose's head on until all the little folks have arrived and the march has been completed. The papier-mache heads can be obtained at any toy-shop, and can easily be ventilated so that they are not too uncomfortable. The Mother Goose costume is made of a very soft white cashmere, with five narrow tucks at the top of the wide hem. A broad sash of the same material is shirred around the waist, and hangs in long bows and ends behind. The waist fits closely to the figure in the back, and hangs in a full blouse effect in front. The sleeves should be made with a fullness falling back of the arms, suggesting the appearance of wings. A very full wide ruche of white organdie stands up to hide the joining of the head with the shoulders, and the grotesque head should be surmounted by a small pointed cap of yellow satin, with a fall of white lace around the edge and broad yellow satin ribbon strings tied under the chin. The web feet of the goose are the finishing touch to the figure. They should be carefully cut out of yellow leather and stitched into the proper shape, fastened to yellow stockings, and drawn up over the low-heeled slippers of the hostess.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION NOTES.

Faille and all varieties of corded silk will be in great vogue during the season before us.

Tucking, milliner's folds and rows of galloon or ribbon trim many of the new light-wool gowns for general wear.

The grays are graduated in tone and known as platine, aluminum, nickel and silver, the paler shades being more popular.

Black and white are exceedingly "good" this season. Black hats with white beasts are becoming to almost every one and very stylish.

A shaped flounce decorates the newest long ulster coat. It has a high collar, and in point of color light gray promises to oust tan, which has held its own so long.

Barbaric-looking chains of colored beads are shown among the novelties. Fans and lorgnettes are supposed to be attached to these, and while they cannot supplant the more elegant jewelled chains of gold they are strong and within reach of the many, which means some measure of success.

A stylish dark walking suit has the effect of a long outdoor garment. The coat has a straight front, buttoned the full length with large rubber buttons, four or five of them, and they are met by buttons of the same kind and size which run the full length of the skirt, which has the effect of an opening.

We are promised the next thing to an inundation of cut jet, steel, and, indeed, beads of all descriptions. Specially elegant are the cut jets, than which no more superb garniture was ever made. Jet is becoming to almost every one, and when appropriately used is the queen of trimmings for style and effectiveness.

Wool bengaline is a material of richness and refinement that is likely to become very popular this season. It is soft and silky in appearance, and the fabric falls in most graceful folds in its making and draping. It is fine and delicate in effect, while at the same time it is recommended for durability.

Straps of braid terminate, on many costumes, in tiny buckles or fancy buttons, and tailor vests fasten with the latter trimming. The really necessary button is small, but the one for ornament only is rather large. In these, as in gimps and buckles, gold, silver, and jewelled designs outnumber all others.

Patterns for any styles shown in this column (including past and future issues) sent on receipt of ten cents. Up-to-Date Pattern Company, 153 West 23d Street, New York City.

Disinfecting Ships.

European medical authorities speak in eulogistic terms of the United States steamship Protector, which is the first vessel in the world to be equipped solely for the purpose of disinfection. On the deck of the vessel, which is about eighty feet long, is a structure fitted for bath rooms. The soldiers, on coming on board, will take a bath and give up their old clothing, receiving new clothes in exchange. After the old clothing has been taken below and thoroughly sterilized, it will be returned to its owner. The sterilizing apparatus consists of a cylinder, a chamber, and an exhauster. The chamber is of iron, and can be hermetically sealed. The air is removed from the chamber by an exhausting steam jet. The generator is a copper cylinder divided vertically into two parts, a steam coil being placed in each part. The clothes to be sterilized are placed in the chamber, and the air is exhausted. Formaline is placed in part of the generator, and steam admitted to the coil. When a sufficient quantity of formaldehyde gas is generated by the heat, it is passed into the chamber. In half an hour ammonia, placed in the other part of the generator and similarly heated, is also admitted. This serves to neutralize the formaldehyde, and the clothes, now thoroughly purified, are removed and taken on deck for restoration to their owners.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Candid Opinion.

One knows the sentiments and interests against a war with the mighty English race. England is the refuge of liberty in the universal reactionary movement. A war with England would mean a catastrophe for humanity; it would mean utter ruin to France.—Paris L'Aurore.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

How to Kill Lice on Hogs—Low Evergreen Branches Dying Out—Green Tomatoes Salable—A Portable Pig House—Honey Crops for Bees—Etc., Etc.

HOW TO KILL LICE ON HOGS.

Hogs will invariably take to the water when given an opportunity, especially when troubled with lice. If the animals have no wallow they should be provided. This is easy to accomplish. Simply dig a hole and fill with water and the hogs will do the rest. When the wallow is formed pour over its surface kerosene oil, varying in amount according to size of wallow. The mud and water thus treated becomes sure death to the lice on hogs.

LOW EVERGREEN BRANCHES DYING OUT.

Where any of our native or foreign evergreens are planted in yards or lawns complaint is made that their branches die out after the trees acquire a height of ten or fifteen feet. This destroys their symmetry, and to some extent injures their effectiveness as windbreaks. All our evergreens, if left to grow as they will in the forest, will make large trees. What the lawn maker complains of as a defect is an advantage in the forest tree. If the row of evergreens is used as a windbreak plant younger evergreens in a row behind the first, and thus keep off the cold winds from houses or other buildings.

GREEN TOMATOES SALABLE.

The tomato differs from other vegetables in the fact that while early in the season only well ripened fruit will sell, yet later, when frost has cut the vines, there is always a sharp demand for green tomatoes for pickling use. It is, therefore, no loss to have some late ripening vines, which will not be ready for the early market. There are, besides, on all vines that have borne an early crop some tomatoes that are yet green and can be sold for pickles. What money the farmer gets for these is so much clear gain, as in most cases the vines have more than paid for all the labor given them by profits from previous sales.

A PORTABLE PIG HOUSE.

Experienced hog raisers are decidedly against the use of large buildings erected with the idea of sheltering the entire herd under one roof. These men are inclined to the use of smaller houses, some so small that they may be properly termed portable houses. The main objection to the large house is the time necessary to keep it in good sanitary condition and the almost certain destruction of the entire herd should disease once get among them. The small house has much to commend it. Build it six feet square, with either a shed roof or a sharp peak roof. For the sills use 2x6 stuff, and for the rafters 2x4 material; cut the latter five feet long, and put three on a side for a pitched roof. All the other lumber used should be of light weight, and joined tightly to keep out cold and wet. Planks may be used for the roof, covered with roofing paper. The door may be made to swing both ways, but if the house is set so that the opening for the door does not face the wind, a heavy bag stretched across it will answer for a door except in extreme weather. In cold climates corn stalks may be laid on the roof and against the sides for additional warmth. On high, dry ground no floor will be needed, but when one is necessary, make it of a size that can be moved readily. Do not fasten it to the building.

WATERING TREES AT TRANSPLANTING.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower says: "I have planted, perhaps, a million of trees in my life time. I have met with but few failures, and cannot remember having watered any of these trees. If the soil is made thoroughly fine before planting; if the soil about the roots is pressed in very firm, as firm as a fence post; if the soil is left loose on the top, and kept continuously loose by cultivation, the trees will live even though the season may be dry."

In connection with this paragraph it may be noted that, on one occasion within the experience of the writer, a large number of trees that had been planted in the spring, and had grown tolerably well, showed signs during the following dry summer of wilting their leaves for want of water. An examination seemed to show that although the trees had been well planted in the common acceptation of the term, yet the earth in many cases was not packed closely about the roots. It was not convenient to water them. The owner was recommended to pound the earth around the trees with a heavy paving rammer. This was done. It is almost impossible to convey an idea of the force used on this occasion. A force was exerted fully equal to that employed by the regular rammers in paving the street. The earth being very dry was reduced to fine powder by this process, and moisture drawn up by capillary attraction. In a couple of days afterwards there was not the slightest sign of wilting, although no water had been applied, and they continued to grow without any evidence of suffering for want of water until the next rain came. Had not the soil been heavily beaten in this way their death would have been absolutely certain.

HONEY CROP FOR BEES.

It is safe to say that many of the failures in bee culture are due to the careless manner with which the bees are supplied with material for making honey. Relying too much on the pollen furnished by the blossoms of whatever trees, shrubs and plants there may be in the neighborhood is far from intelligent bee culture. Bees travel several miles in search of honey-yielding plants, hence the need of such plants on one's own grounds is not apparent until the time comes when the blooming season of most plants in the neighborhood is over. There are so many trees and plants of value in addition to their use for bees that there is no excuse for being short of bee food.

Filberts, where they can be raised, supply pollen in February and March. Rape, summer and autumn sown, yields pollen for brood rearing. Small fruits, and most of orchard fruits, yield pollen in their blossoms from April till July. Clover blossoms from April to July, and furnish pollen in June and July, as do the blossoms of the chestnut, Linden and Catalpa. In the west, Alfafa furnishes a vast amount of honey in June and July. Cucumbers, squashes, melons and pumpkins furnish honey in July and August. Then there is the always valuable buckwheat, blooming a month or so after seeding and making the best of honey. Plan to have some honey-producing plant in bloom all summer and the hives will show the gain.

EWES IN THE WINTER.

A vigorous, healthy condition at breeding time, usually in October and November, is favorable to a large percentage of lambs, and the ewes are much more liable to remain free from disease during the winter and early spring. It is certain that the ewes can be gotten into this position much more cheaply and easily in early fall than at any time later. As the ewes will naturally be thin as the breeding season approaches, it is advisable to give about half a pound clear oats per head daily.

Keep some fresh pasturage for late fall feeding. Exercise in fall is productive of thrift in winter and spring. Professor J. A. Craig thinks that in northern climates sheep are housed too much. (Farmers' Bulletin 49.) The ewes may obtain more food than would be supposed from a field of fresh blue grass pasture that has been in part retained for them. Most shepherds do not advise putting ewes in clover aftermath, as they are more difficult to get with lamb, and in addition the sheep may bloat on it. The best plan is to save the second crop of clover for the lambs. To prevent bloat in the lambs, pasture them part of the day on blue grass pasture, and after their appetites have been satisfied to some extent, change them to the clover.

During the winter give sufficient food to keep the ewes in first class condition, but do not allow them to become very fat. Bright corn stover is an excellent rough feed. Clover hay, timothy, bean straw, are all good. Try to make oats a part of the grain ration, and give some succulent feed, as turnips. In shedding the animals the animals avoid crowding and rough handling at any time. Each animal requires ten to fifteen square feet of space, and one and one-third feet at the feeding rack. A one hundred and fifty pound ewe requires about one-half pound grain, two pounds of succulant food and the same weight of such dry fodder as clover, hay, or cut corn fodder. As lambing time approaches give twice the above amount of grain.—New England Homestead.

THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

Numerous inquiries have recently come to the Experiment Station concerning a small insect which is described as doing great damage to the the wheat in granaries. With one exception no specimens have accompanied the letters, but from the descriptions given it is very evident the insect is one of the grain weevils which commonly infest wheat stored in bins.

One of the most common of these little beetles is Calandria Granaria, a small, dark reddish snout beetle which deposits its eggs upon the grain. These eggs soon hatch into small, footless little larvea, that eat out the substance of the kernels, and become full grown in a few weeks. Then they change to pnyae and soon after again transform to adult beetles. There are several broods each season, so they may be found at almost any time during the summer and autumn.

While there are several species of these grain weevils, the same remedy will do for all. As these insects penetrate all through the entire bulk of grain, it is necessary to apply some substance that is equally penetrating in its nature. This is found in carbon bisulphide, which may be had at any drug store. The vapor of this substance is very poisonous and will destroy all insect life with which it comes in contact. This material is also very explosive when brought in contact with fire. Keeping these two points in mind it may be handled with perfect safety. In applying the material it is well to keep in mind the fact that it is very volatile and quickly passes into vapor, which diffuses itself throughout the entire mass of grain, and as the vapor is heavier than air it will have a tendency to settle. But in order to secure perfect results it is best to introduce the material well down towards the middle of the mass of grain by means of a gas pipe with a screen over the lower end, which will prevent the wheat filling the pipe, and through which the poison may be poured. The pipe is then withdrawn.

One pound of the bisulphide is sufficient for fifty bushels of grain. One application will be sufficient unless the grain is to be kept over winter, when a second application may be necessary. The material does no harm to the grain in any way, as the poisonous fumes pass awap as soon as brought in contact with the air outside.—Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

PURSUED BY BILLOWS OF WHEAT.

Workmen Chased Out of a Warehouse by a Flood of Grain.

Six thousand bushels of unsacked wheat got loose and went on a tear. It happened in the warehouse of the F. C. Ayers Mercantile Company at Denver, Col. The scenes that followed were something similar to those described by Victor Hugo when a cannon got loose from its fastenings on board ship and rolled and reared from one end of the gun deck to another until the ship was disabled and a number of its crew killed. Only nobody was killed by the wheat.

In the rear of the Ayers warehouse are four great bins, built up from the ground floor and capable of holding twenty-five carloads of wheat at a time. They are substantial affairs, and once a grain of wheat gets into them it is pretty likely to stay there, safe from rats and thieves, until its owners get ready to shovel it out again.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the company's bookkeeper, sitting in his office at the front of the building, 100 feet or more from the bins, heard a terrific ripping, tearing, splintering sound, as if the whole end of the warehouse was being torn out by a monster hand. Before he had time to jump out of his chair this sound was succeeded by another, a rumbling, grumbling, roaring, moving noise, like the coming down of the cataract at Lodore, or the approach of a hurricane. He rushed from the little box of an office out into the main floor of the warehouse. He paused, gasped for breath and threw up his hands.

What he saw was a giant wave of wheat flowing towards him, looking at the very heels of a dozen laborers who had been at work near the bins and who were now fleeing for their lives. The wave flowed high, a foam of wheat snapping from its crest now and then and falling in a great spray on the heads of the pursued. Afterwards the men ran whisk brooms down their backs to brush the tickly wheat out.

The ocean of wheat moved onward for a score of feet or more and then then calmed down as suddenly as if a barrel of oil had ben spread on its troubled waves. The bookkeeper yelled to the laboring men to stop running, pulled his hands down to their accustomed pockets, took a deep breath and whistled.

By and by the cloud of dust that had arisen drifted away and the bookkeeper and the laboring men could see what had happened. It didn't take long. One of the stout beams had grown weak from the burden on its back and snapped in two. A hundred other stout beams had followed suit. There was nothing left for the imprisoned wheat to do but to make a rush for a less confined resting place. There were 6,000 bushels of it in the bin, and it was no wonder that its moving caused consternation.

After the dozen laboring men had recovered their wits and gone to work again the little bookkeeper in the front office said the damage done would not exceed $50. All that was necessary to do to save the wheat was to sweep it up off the floor and put it in sacks.

A Famous Battle.

A traveler in England asked a certain waiter if he could direct him to the field where the great Tewksbury battle was fought.

"Certainly, sir," said the waiter, "and as business is slack I will show you myself."

As they crossed the bridge the visitor expressed his surprise and pleasure to find his companion so familiar with such a battle, "for," said he, "the battle was fought four hundred years ago."

"Four hundred years ago, sir!" said the waiter. "Bless you, no! I don't believe it's ten."

"I think you'll find I'm right," said the traveler.

"I reckon I ought to know, for I was there," was the reply.

"You were there!"

"Yes, sir, I were! There's only one battle of Tewksbury as ever I heard on, and that's the great fight between Conky Jim and Porky Pete!"—Detroit Free Press.

Historic House a Restaurant.

The house in which Corneille was born (at Rouen on June 6, 1606), wrote his best plays, an entertained Moliere and Pascal, which has been recently used as a small restaurant, is now for sale, and will probably be brought by the authorities of Paris and set apart as a literary shrine. The only thing which marked it as the birthplace of Corneille was a bust of the poet over the entrance.

A Rich Church Corporation.

The Trinity Church corporation in New York City has been 201 years in existence. It maintains nine churches and a hospital, and contributes liberally to many Episcopal institutions. It possesses real estate, valued at $15,000,000, and its annual income is about $600,000.